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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1872. NO. 67.

FIRST EDITION.

MORROW'S CONFESSION.

Black Record of the Philadelphia Whisky Ring.

The Plot to Murder Detective Brooks.

The Mysteries of Moyamensing.

ASSAULTS, ROBBERIES, ARSON AND MURDER.

The Sentence of Morrow for Shooting Bill McMullen.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 23d.]

We have more than once intimated that when the leading facts of the Morrow case came to be better understood by the public, it would be seen that there has been a great deal of unnecessary criticism wasted upon it by writers who have, either from ignorance or prejudice, jumped to the conclusion that a trial, which has been as earnestly prosecuted and defended as any trial that ever went to a Philadelphia jury, was a mere sham, a "joggle," in which distinguished counsel had, by a dishonest collusion, merely pretended to be serving the law, on the one side, and the rights of the accused on the other.

We have waited patiently until the case should be finally disposed of by the court, to

DISPEL THE FALSE IMPRESSION,

so hastily and improperly forced upon the public, and to show that there was the amplest justification for the appearance of a government lawyer in the case, and that instead of Mr. Swoope being "an unpaid volunteer in a case too foul for any honest man's sympathy," he has been engaged in an affair of lasting of inestimable value to the government, and to the people of Philadelphia.

THE BROOKS CASE.

With the permission of Hugh Morrow and of the officers of the Revenue Department, we give to-day a very full, and, as we believe, literally correct history of the Brooks case. More than we are at liberty to state is in possession of the government officers, and will doubtless be made public in due time. But what we publish to-day is enough to reveal a state of reckless crime which has existed in Philadelphia for years past, and which is enough to chill the stoutest heart. Organized arson, robbery, murder, assault, outrage and fraud have held almost unchallenged sway.

HUMAN LIFE HAS BEEN HELD SO CHEAP,

that it has been bargained for at fifty dollars, and paid for with five dollars! Brave and honest officers have been dogged and hunted and assailed by hired bravos, in the desperate design of driving them from their work. And men who have daily walked our streets unmolested, clad sometimes in broadcloth and fine linen, and gorgeous with costly gems, have habitually conspired with the lowest and most reckless characters to carry out their infamous designs upon the peace and safety of society, and the honor and dignity of the law. There has been such

PARADE OF INDIGNATION

against government officials for their connection with this case, poured out for no better purpose than to produce some political effect, that we are justified in reminding the public that it has been under the administration of President Grant that this infamous condition of things in Philadelphia has been ferreted out and broken up; and that it has been done directly under the agency of the faithful and intelligent men whom President Grant has placed or retained in office. These officers of the United States government have done their duty, some of them with the danger of death constantly staring them in the face; and others have surmounted difficulties, and solved mysteries of crime which could only have yielded to the most patient devotion and the most signal ability.

PHILADELPHIA'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Philadelphia does not know yet how much she is indebted to men like District Attorney Swoope, and Supervisor Tutton, and Detective Brooks, and to our municipal authorities who have cordially aided them in their onerous labors. The breaking up of the Fourth ward gang is not merely the scattering of a body of disorderly fire-eaters, as the public think. The statement of Hugh Morrow clearly shows that

MANY OF THE WORST CRIMES

that have ever alarmed and outraged Philadelphia have been planned and executed by members of this gang; and the government officers who have been instrumental in breaking it up deserve nothing but the highest commendation from all who value the peace and safety of society.

The time has come to place the various features of this case clearly before the public at large, as a matter of justice to some of those who have been prominently connected with it, and also as a striking illustration of the condition of affairs that has existed in Philadelphia for many years past, but which has probably found its chief ex in the case which has recently excited so much public interest.

It will be remembered by our readers that Hugh Morrow first came into public notice in connection with

THE ASSAULT UPON DETECTIVE JAMES A BROOKS,

in September, 1865. That occurrence, the circumstances of which were partially developed upon the trial and conviction of Morrow, Dougherty and McLaughlin, was the result of a conspiracy, deliberately entered into by what was well known at the time as the "Whisky Ring." At that time there were eighty distilleries in operation in Philadelphia, many of them engaged in the illicit distillation of whisky, and most of them making large frauds upon the revenue of the government. James J. Brooks was at that time an officer of the government, and indefatigable in his efforts to enforce the collection of the revenue, and also to bring to justice those who were evading the law. Perhaps he was the most feared of all the government officers by those who were

ENGAGED IN DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.

It was believed that he was in the way, and that if he could be disposed of, those who were engaged in these fraudulent operations could pursue their business without interference. To this end the parties interested in the whisky frauds soon placed themselves in communication with the leaders of what is well known in Philadelphia as the "Fourth Ward Crowd," for the purpose of securing the services of Hugh Morrow from the city; failing to do that, to

DISPOSE OF HIM

in some other way. Pursuant to pursuance of this conspiracy by the Whisky Ring that the attempts of Morrow, Dougherty and McLaughlin upon Detective Brooks and the perpetration of the actual assault upon that officer were entered into. It will also be remembered that Morrow, Dougherty and McLaughlin were arrested in New York and were brought here for trial, Furman Sheppard being then District Attorney, and the officials in charge of the case of the indictment. After Mr. Sheppard's retirement from office, Mr. Charles Gibbons conducted the case. The defense on the trial was an *alibi*, and was conducted by Messrs. William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy. The *alibi* failed, and the prisoners were

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED

by Judge Lindlow to an imprisonment of six years, eleven months and twenty-five days, sentence being passed on the 20th of November, 1869. After serving about one-third of the term, Morrow and Dougherty were pardoned by Governor Geary, McLaughlin having died in prison.

THE PARDON

excited in the public mind much severe criticism of the executive for an act which, apparently in conflict with the best interests of society, but as is not frequently the case, better judgment has followed better knowledge. This pardon was granted at the solicitation of Detective Brooks and other government officers interested in arriving at the whole truth involved in

THE CONSPIRACY

of which these men were merely the agents. The pardon was also obtained without any arrangement whatever with Morrow and Dougherty, and without any knowledge on their part that they would be expected to do any service in return for it. Once more the government, themselves, being satisfied that their release would in time lead to the development of the truth.

After the release of Morrow and Dougherty the present detectives were employed by Brooks to work for all the facts connected with the conspiracy, and while thus engaged the

MURDER OF ALDERMAN M'MULLEN

occurred, the circumstances of which are now familiar to the public. Morrow was arrested for this offense, and the officers of the government had every reason to believe that their arrest and investigations would be defeated by his immediate conviction and sentence. It became important, therefore, to obtain from him, if possible, the fullest details of the crime in which he had been an actor. To this end Detective Brooks called upon him in prison, and, after the interview, was satisfied that all the particulars of the assault upon himself would be obtained. It was deemed essential, however, to prevent a speedy trial of the case. Morrow's counsel could and did

MANAGE TO EMPLOY ONE

of the ablest lawyers at the bar, who expressed a desire to have counsel, and only asked

TO HAVE A FAIR TRIAL,

and to be fairly defended. Detective Brooks, who is attached to the office of the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, as well as to the Eastern, applied to Hon. Rachel Swoope for his advice, and if possible for his assistance. He also reported the facts of the case to his superior officer, Superintendent Kelso, who in due form reported them to the Department at Washington. On consultation among the government authorities it was decided that

MR. SWOOPE SHOULD ATTEND

as the private counsel of Morrow to defend him, and he was directed by the Attorney General to give his personal attention and assistance in the investigation of the conspiracy to defraud the government and assassinate its officers. The propriety of this course was also made apparent to the local authorities of Philadelphia, who fully coincided in it and took all possible co-operated with Mr. Swoope in the entire investigation down to the present time. The task was devolved upon Mr. Swoope because he could appear out of his district as private counsel without any impropriety, whereas if the District Attorney of this district should appear for Morrow it might have involved him in official complication in cases which he might subsequently be called upon to try, growing out of this investigation. John Goforth, Esq., one of the best lawyers in this city, and an intimate friend of Mr. Swoope from boyhood, was engaged to the case at Mr. Swoope's personal solicitation. Mr. Goforth rendered his assistance purely as a matter of personal courtesy and friendship to Mr. Swoope.

THE TRIAL OF MORROW

was originally fixed for the first Tuesday of the September term, the day following the finding of the bill. Mr. Swoope appeared at court and obtained a continuance of the case, the purpose of enabling Morrow's friends to prepare his defense, and also to enable the government officers to add to the information which had been obtained touching the conspiracy heretofore alluded to.

The government is now in possession of the full statement of all the facts and circumstances connected with

THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSAULT DETECTIVE BROOKS,

signed and sworn to by Hugh Morrow before the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. It is a statement which of course we are not prepared to print in full, as to do so would probably be to defeat the ends of justice. By the permission of Morrow, however, we are enabled to state the following facts: Hugh Morrow was staying at the house of Captain Ward, a well known member of the Fourth Ward Crowd came to him and asked him if he would like to make a stake? Morrow replied that he would. He was then told that he could make

FIFTY DOLLARS AND TWO BARRELS OF WHISKY,

if he would assist him in beating Brooks, the "Whisky Detective." Anticipating that it would be a troublesome job, Morrow declined to take part. On the following day, at a liquor store on Race street above Third, Morrow met several other parties, and, having had a further consultation, concluded that he would help in the job. Detective Brooks at that time boarded at the Merchants' Hotel, on Fourth street near Arch, and Morrow and his companions talked about the hotel all of one day, and were at one time on the point of making an attack upon one of the boarders, who closely resembled Mr. Brooks in appearance. Just as they were about to assault him they discovered their mistake. After another day's fruitless search for Mr. Brooks, Morrow began to conclude that it was not worth while to involve himself in the consequences of the plot, and

HE DROPPED THE JOB,

refusing to have anything more to do with it. Two or three days after this, about one o'clock in the morning, while sitting at a tavern door in the Fourth ward, talking to a friend, James Dougherty and two notorious Fourth ward roughs accosted them and began to broach the subject of an assault upon Detective Brooks. Morrow's companion refused to have anything to do with it, and the matter again dropped. On the following day Dougherty told Morrow what they were desired to do, and again asked him to join him and others in the job. Morrow refused under the pretext that he was a witness in a case at Harrisburg. Morrow was at this time working at night. Soon after this, when Morrow was in a state of semi-intoxication, he was prevailed upon to join in the contemplated assault upon Detective Brooks. The headquarters of the gang, at this time, were at a tavern in South Fourth street, and when Morrow's services were secured a former member of the Fairmount Engine Company, who had been engaged for the job, was relieved from duty, and Hugh Morrow took his place. Morrow and Dougherty and a third companion immediately

RESUMED THE PURSUIT

of Detective Brooks. Morrow was unarmed at this time, and his two companions were provided with black-jacks. For two or three days a diligent search was kept up, without success. At last they were informed by one of the Fourth ward roughs, who had originally broached the scheme, that Detective Brooks had gone to Andrew Craig's liquor store, on Front street. The whole party went at once to the neighborhood, when their informant entered the store, but returned with the intelligence that Brooks had left and gone to Frank Adams's liquor store. The crowd followed in pursuit. Morrow was posted on the corner of Walnut and Water streets, while their *leader* went up Water street, closely followed by Dougherty and the third accomplice. The director of the gang went into the store, and coming out again instructed Morrow to go on up and wait near the door. Morrow joined the others, and while waiting outside for Brooks, the

CONVERSATION WAS DISCUSSED IN REGARD

to the improbability of their third comrade's escape, if an assault was made, as he had a sure hold of Morrow's pistol, and would stand by to work. They concluded in consequence of this that it was not safe to make the assault at that time. Detective Brooks came out of the store while they were still watching and looked them square in the face, and passed on and went into Frank Adams's. They followed him for a short distance, in hopes of a

BETTER CHANCE TO ATTACK HIM,

but the opportunity did not occur. Morrow and his companions were afterwards told by one of their employers that he would have given each of them a new suit of clothes if they had beaten Brooks then. Dougherty and McLaughlin were dissatisfied at not doing their prescribed work, and in return they pleaded the lamentable fact of their employer's consequent inability to escape as the reason. They were then told to get a hack, and Neil McLaughlin's assault was again engaged, the amount of the speed of his horses. For several days

THEY DROVE FROM PLACE TO PLACE,

from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, but saw nothing of Mr. Brooks. Finally they obtained sight of him going into Martin's liquor store, on Front street. While waiting, Brooks came out and went up Appletree alley, when they lost sight of him. After this there was a delay of a day or two, pending an attempted arrangement to decoy Detective Brooks to Harlan's residence of seizing a distillery. While waiting at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, on one occasion, one of the prominent members of the Fourth ward crowd came up with the information that Detective Brooks was at Upham's drug store, on Eighth street, between Chestnut and Market. It was early in the evening. Morrow, his two companions, and another of the directors of the plot, immediately went down Ninth street to Sansom, where Morrow was offered a pistol, but refused to take it. They then started down Sansom street, telling the hackman where to wait for them, and passed into Eighth and down to Upham's, and found Brooks there. They waited for him, Morrow on the corner of the alley below the store, Dougherty a short distance above, and a considerable number of the conspirators on the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets. When Mr. Brooks came out of the store he passed several of the parties, and put his hand in his pocket

AS THOUGH TO DRAW A PISTOL,

as they thought, and was suffered to go unmolested. For this failure, Morrow and his companions were again roundly abused, and made the excuse that they were unarmed and were not going to take the chance of getting shot. A pistol was at once offered to Morrow, but again refused.

The next day Dougherty was furnished with a pistol, which he gave to Morrow. One of the gang, who began to display some compunctions of conscience, advised Morrow on this occasion not to use the weapon, and said if pistols were to be used they would have nothing more to do with it. But Morrow was strong told by another of the gang that "he was a man of a——! What do you care whether you kill him or not?" Morrow said nothing, but kept the pistol. Two or three days elapsed, and during all this time the search for Mr. Brooks. During this time the crippled pistol which he got from Dougherty was taken from other man was substituted in his place. At this time Mr. Brooks's house was watched night and day, for several nights, but he was not seen. Finally, Morrow and his companions were told that Brooks was to be at John Keenan's store on the following noon. They went to the store, waiting in the neighborhood until Brooks entered, when they followed him in. Morrow gave the signal to his companions to make the attack, but neither of them was willing to take the lead. Galled by the former taunts of his employers, and mortified at his previous failure, Morrow advanced close to Mr. Brooks and

SHOT HIM IN THE BACK,

under the shoulder blade. It is alleged by Morrow that he selected a spot which he believed to be less vital, as he could easily have shot his victim through the head. As Brooks turned around, Dougherty buried his blackjack at him, striking him in the head. The assailants sprang into their carriage and were driven rapidly by a circuitous route to the corner of Eighth and Fitzwater streets. They there took another carriage and drove to the race course, but finding that the races were postponed, returned to the city. The next morning, being informed that a warrant had been issued for their arrest, they put themselves in communication with their employers, and asked for advice, but were curtly told that they were "d——d fools, and ought to work!" The same night Morrow went to his place of employment, where he remained, however, only about an hour. At midnight

TWO OF THE LEADERS OF THE GANG

came to see Morrow and Dougherty, and then discussed the question of their further concealment from the pursuit of the officers of the law. The result was that on the night following, Morrow and Dougherty were taken to a house in the Fourth ward, and lodged in a third story room, where they remained for about two weeks. While thus concealed they were originally visited by some of their employers. On one of these occasions, Morrow inquired if Brooks was dead yet. He was answered, "No, he was the son of a ——, but if he wasn't recovered, "I don't want him to die," when he was coolly told, "Never mind, Morrow. If he dies you'll get clear. If he lives you'll go to the workhouse." From this place they were taken to another house in Fourth, and on the next night were conveyed in a dearborn wagon to the West Philadelphia Depot, where they took the Washington train for New York. They were accompanied in their flight by one of the Fourth warders, who had them in charge. On arriving in New York they went to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and from there took a hack to the Prescott House. At noon of the same day, Morrow and Dougherty were conveyed to Coney Island, where they dwelt McLaughlin in charge of the individual known as "Bottles." McLaughlin, the owner of the carriage in which the parties made their escape, had been originally sent to Troy, but had returned to Philadelphia, where he was promptly arrested and taken to Coney Island by the reporters, with "Bottles" to take care of him. After remaining some time at Coney Island "Bottles" was dispatched

ON A SCOUT TO NEW YORK

in search of news. He returned in company with one of the Philadelphia leaders of the crowd, who afterwards took Neil McLaughlin away with him, and directed Morrow and Dougherty to follow him to New York. On the second day of their return to New York from Coney Island, while going from their place of concealment to dinner,

THEY WERE CAPTURED

and afterwards brought to Philadelphia, as is well known. Morrow and Dougherty were pardoned by Governor Geary, McLaughlin having died in prison.

THE SENTENCE OF ALDERMAN M'MULLEN

occurred, the circumstances of which are now familiar to the public. Morrow was arrested for this offense, and the officers of the government had every reason to believe that their arrest and investigations would be defeated by his immediate conviction and sentence. It became important, therefore, to obtain from him, if possible, the fullest details of the crime in which he had been an actor. To this end Detective Brooks called upon him in prison, and, after the interview, was satisfied that all the particulars of the assault upon himself would be obtained. It was deemed essential, however, to prevent a speedy trial of the case. Morrow's counsel could and did manage to employ one of the ablest lawyers at the bar, who expressed a desire to have counsel, and only asked

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HARRISBURG.

Gen. Hartranft and his Appointments.

The Pertinacity of Advice Givers—The General a Good Listener, but Talks Little—Nobody Knows Anything but Himself—The Convention—Gen. Geary.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 23, 1872.

If Gen. Hartranft makes any mistakes it will not be from the want of advice. It is amazing how much good advice there is extant. In one view of the matter one would be almost disposed to think that the Governor elect was in serious danger of going astray and doing some dreadful thing. It is natural that there should exist a certain degree of interest, not to say anxiety, lest there should be mistakes; but so far as I can hear, there is no distrust of Gen. Hartranft's judgment. His life at the capital has given him a thorough knowledge of men and things; and he is known to be possessed of, at least an average amount of courage. One thing is certain, no genuine friend will petition him to do an extreme thing—experience has demonstrated the danger of running on extremes.

In addition to the names previously given of persons proposed, within the last few days those of Hon. John Allison, of Mercer, the present Register of the Treasury, Washington, and Hon. T. J. Bigham, of Allegheny, have been mentioned for Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, for Attorney General. There will doubtless be others still, as no one supposes that the appointments have been determined on yet.

General Hartranft is a good listener; his patience is something remarkable; but it is believed he retains possession of his own will, and does not intend to part with it. Though next to nothing is known from him direct, there is ground for the belief that when his cabinet appointments come out, his enemies will have no reason for taunting his supporters with, "I told you so." I believe his appointments will not displease the great body of his supporters, and will prove an earnest of success. The General is too experienced and cautious, so soon after going through the fire, to deliberately jump into it again.

The Constitutional Convention is laying out much work—and much work and good will have to be done to justify expectations. Let the people have a fair hearing. Mr. Meredith wears well, for "an old 'un," as presiding officer; though it may be that some are disposed to accuse him of favoring too much the "Mutual Admiration Society."

Governor Geary is beginning to think about packing up. As the result of six years of accumulation, necessarily many things are "lying round loose" to be gathered together. Nothing is known what the General intends to do, but it is suggested that some of the great railway enterprises will lay claim to him. His qualifications are as a civil engineer, and his excellent business talents, would make him invaluable to any of the great companies.

SEXTUS.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spanish and American Officers Interchange Courtesies.

MADRID, November 23.—Rear Admiral Ames Alden, of the United States Navy, was present yesterday at a review of the garrison of Madrid. Subsequently the Admiral and a number of officers of the American squadron accompanied United States Minister Sickles on a visit to the Engineer and Artillery barracks, and to the Military College. Among the toasts given was "Prosperity to the great American republic," in reply to which the past was followed by the toast, "Health to the King of Spain." Another toast was proposed, "The King of the Spaniards," and in his remarks expressed a desire for closer and more intimate relations between the two countries, and the evening General Sickles gave a dinner, which was attended by a large number of the most eminent Spaniards.

Unjust Speech of an English Justice.

LONDON, November 24.—O'Leary, one of the leaders of the recent Hyde Park demonstration in favor of the release of Fenian prisoners, made application to-day to Justice Quain for a withdrawal of the summons to appear for examination, as the charge against him had been abandoned and the prisoners for six other persons to present themselves for trial had been withdrawn. O'Leary stated that he contemplated emigrating to America, where his prospects would be injured should the summons remain in existence. Justice Quain, in reply, assured him he would not be reproached in America for his acts here, but was more likely to be regarded as a martyr for the political principles he professed. The Justice then refused to grant the application.

Orleanist Rejoicings Restrained.

PARIS, November 23.—The bill providing for the restoration to the Orleans family of their property, confiscated in 1852, has passed second reading in the National Assembly.

Excitement in Rome.

ROME, November 24, A. M.—A meeting of Radicals called for to-day to protest against the Pope's visit was expected and troops were posted yesterday in the principal squares and at all strong points in the city. The Radicals have as yet made no organized attempt to march on the Vatican, and the rest of the city this morning is quiet. Last night some arrests were made of refractory Radicals, but with these exceptions no disturbance occurred.

Disturbances at Madrid.

LONDON, November 24.—The Post-Mail advices from Madrid report slight disturbances in the capital last Monday on account of drawings for military conscription. The disturbances extended to Barcelona, Gerona, Saville and Cadiz were cut.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 24.—Lewis, conservative, has been returned to Parliament for Londonderry, vice Hamilton, deceased.

BERLIN, November 24.—The Emperor gave audience on Saturday to Schoenhalen and other members of the Diet.

BERLIN, November 24.—The Geographical society of Germany has given their approval to a plan for the methodical exploration of Africa. Committees to carry out the purpose are formed.

LONDON, November 24.—The condition of the King of Spain is rapidly improving.

Admiral Alden left Madrid Friday evening from Carthagena, whence the American fleet were to sail yesterday (Sunday).

The telegraphic wires between Barcelona and Saragossa have again been cut. A band of Carlist Republicans has appeared in the vicinity of Arcos De La Frontera, in Andalusia. The insurrectionary organizations of Cadiz, Seville and Malaga have dissolved and troops are in pursuit of the band near Medina, Sidonia.

PARIS, November 24.—General L'Amirault, Governor of Paris, has suppressed the radical journal *La Resurrection*.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 23.—Gales continue in the English channel, and have been very destructive in the vicinity of Devenport. Her Majesty's transport steamer Himalaya arrived there with the loss of eight of her crew.

A later dispatch from Devenport says that white a boat belonging to the Himalaya was making the shore in a heavy sea it was capsized and ten seamen drowned.

PARIS, November 23.—A dispatch from Brest reports that the steamship Washington, for New York, is detained because of a heavy gale prevailing outside.

QUEENSTOWN, November 24.—The steamer City of Brooklyn, which sailed from this port on the 15th for New York, has the mails of her projected line put back under sail, arriving here last night. The passengers will embark for New York on board which has been provided for them. The City of Brooklyn will return to Liverpool and obtain a new propeller.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 23, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; do for account 92⅝; United States five-twenties 85¾ of '65, 90¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 87; new 5s, 86; New 10's, 86¾. Erie, 16¾; refined 29¾. Linseed oil, £34 10s. Turpentine 42s 6d.

PARIS, November 23.—Rentes 5f francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9¼d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales, including for speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady; red winter wheat 11s 8d@11s 9d; No. 2 Milwaukee, 11s 6d; and No. 1 Chicago, 11s 9d. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s 6d.

The Political Divisions of the French Assembly.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says in regard to the division of the parties in the French Assembly: There do not now six distinct groups. First, Extreme Left, or Republican Union; second, Republican Left, or Moderate Republicans; third, Left Center or still more moderate Republicans; fourth, Center Right, who prefer Orleanism; fifth, the Right, who desire monarchy, preferring Henry the Fifth; and sixth, the Extreme Right, who believe in the extreme Legitimate notions. Among the latter group and no remnant of a thousand years old. The first section of the very extreme radicals are to be nearly numbered, and a few more may be found. The Left numbers one hundred and sixty, and has men like Gresy in it. The third, or Center Left, has one hundred and forty members, under the lead of Chanzy, and who own themselves the partisans of the Thiers school. The Center Right contains one hundred members, headed by Duc De Broglie, Duc D'Audriffet, Dasquin and the Orleanist group. The moderate Right has one hundred and twenty members, while sixty Deputies sit on the extreme Right with Count Henry and his white flag under the lead of Comte de Beaupresse. The majority is a majority, and M. Thiers exists by dealing with the several parties like a juggler with six cups on six plates in his hand. He never lets them fall, but keeps them at a time and keeps the rest spinning through the air."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, November 24, 1872, 7 P. M.

The barometer will fall to-night from Lake Michigan to the lower lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, with southerly winds and cloudy weather, followed by northwesterly winds, snow and rain to-morrow, extending to Alleghenies and Tennessee in the evening. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States diminishing pressure, southerly winds, cloudy weather and light rains west of Lower Mississippi, extending eastward. In Middle and Eastern States southerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy and threatening weather, with light snow or rain on Monday night. In northwest cold, clearing weather, with northwesterly winds.

CRIMES.

Two Men Dangerously Wounded.

CINCINNATI, O., November 24.—James Sullivan, formerly engineer on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Lafayette Railroad, in a row on Sixth street, this afternoon, shot Dennis Buckley in the abdomen, fatally wounding him, and Mike Hannon through the body, the ball entering under the left nipple, dangerously. Sullivan claims he was acting in self-defense. He has been arrested.

Result of the Election in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—The only acting returning board, consisting of Messrs. Lynch, Herron, Hawkins and Longstreet, have since their appointment been examining the election returns from all the parishes in this State, and as a result find W. P. Kellogg, for Governor, has a majority of 12,761. This also elects the whole Republican State ticket. The Republican presidential electoral majority is about the same as that of Kellogg. There is also a handsome working majority of Republican representatives elected to both houses. The case of Kellogg vs. Warmouth *et al* will be up before the United States Circuit Court on Monday.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Consolidation of the Staff Corps.

The Question of Woman's Wages.

Opposition to Civil Service Code

The Reduction of Revenue Officials.

The Supervising Architect's Report.

Sale of Pittsburgh Marine Hospital Recommended.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1872.

Consolidation of Staff Corps.

It is expected among the highest officers of the army that the executive will urge the consolidation of the staff corps of the army in accordance with the general features of the plan already elaborated before the House Military Committee, when General Schofield was Secretary of War. This would unite the quartermaster, commissary and pay departments into one. The matter has been considered in connection with a proposition to promote Gen. Meigs to Major General. It is now believed that this will not be done, in view of the possibility of the consolidation named, and the general belief that if it is Gen. Meigs is the most competent officer of the staff corps to place at the head of the new department.

Woman's Wages.

The President's recent expression of opinion in favor of women receiving the same pay as men where they perform the same work, was not brought out in response to an appeal from any society of suffragists. Mrs. Dahlgren, of this city, who has long interested herself in matters pertaining to ameliorating the condition of women, sought an interview with the President and called the subject to his attention, and elicited warm approval of the object and an involuntary and earnest promise to do all in his power to promote it.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1872.

The feeling against the present system of competitive examination for admission and promotion in the civil service is more plainly manifesting itself and apparently preparing for a demonstration on the assembling of Congress. Senator Harlan's *Chronicle* this morning, reviewing facts connected with the recent visit of the Philadelphia delegation to the White House says:

"The President himself told the Philadelphia committee that he should disregard the rules of the Civil Service board when it stood in the way of substantial reform. He has probably discovered that the rules are not in accord with the spirit that giveth life. So far as the code makes qualification and character essential, it is in the line of genuine reform; so far as it recognizes illusory tests of capacity, such as services as grounds of promotion, it is right; but the method of reaching the facts may possibly be improved upon. The parcelling out of offices as legitimate spoils, to be appropriated in given proportions by Senators and Representatives, is no longer to exert its paralyzing influence upon the public service; but it does not necessarily follow that Senators and Representatives will be excluded from having their just influence and due judgments in relation to appointments made for all parts of the country and for every variety of duty. That would be an embargo upon reform and legislation. It will also be an appropriation, instead of improvement."

Reduction of Revenue Force.

The reduction of the internal revenue force contemplated by Commissioner Douglass is not likely to end with the discharge of all the assessors and assistants, as provided by the bill lately published. There will also be considerable dismissal of districts throughout the country, and consequent important reductions in the number and expense of revenue collectors. Authority for this action already exists and is frequently exercised by the Commissioner whenever the interests of the service require.

The Treasury Report.

The annual report of Mr. Mullett is finished. It is very brief. The only recommendation of general interest is the following: "I desire most earnestly to recommend that an appropriation be obtained for rebuilding the east front and center wing of the Treasury Building, which would increase the capacity of those portions of the building nearly one-half and would furnish very much needed relief to the overcrowded condition of the Treasury Department. If this recommendation is approved, I would recommend that the entire granite work be cut before the destruction of the old building is commenced, in which event the building could be completed and ready for occupancy in a very short space of time, not exceeding two years. An examination of the building will show that reconstruction is only a question of time, as the material of which the old building was constructed is entirely worthless, and is rapidly disintegrating. The roofs are also in a dilapidated condition, without any proper means of ventilation, and in every respect unsuitable for office purposes."

The Woodhull-Claflin Libel.

A newsdealer of this city, taking advantage of the decision that a law in force in the district against obscene publications, has issued in pamphlet form Woodhull's libel on Beecher, which he advertises in all the Sunday papers. A law prohibiting publications of this kind is now pending before Congress and will be passed without difficulty if ever it be reached.

Promotion to Admiral.

Admiral Warden's place on the list of Commodores will be filled by Captain Foxhall A. Parker, whose examination for promotion will take place this week.

The Florida Senatorship.

Senator Osborn, of Florida, who is in town, gives out that he has no expectation of re-election. Meanwhile he is working diligently to secure the unanimity of the State government and the Legislature, so that he may defeat all rivals when the contest opens in earnest.

Distillers' Transportation Bonds.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will recommend to Congress that distillers' transportation bonds be released upon execution of export bonds at the seaboard in the warehouse, only on a slight amendment to the new tax law.

Land Case Dismissed.

The Attorney General has directed the dismissal of the appeal in the case of the United States against Butler. This is one of the large land cases in which the Government is interested on the Pacific coast. It was the opinion of some of the prominent officers of the government that parties holding against the United States had no title whatever, and that the appeal should be pressed. It was, however, dismissed at the request of a lady who was a claimant in the case.

Mormon Election Discontinued.

The District Attorney of this District has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case of McEwen, against whom a true bill was found by the grand jury for forgery. The offence consisted in erasing the name of a Union man from a certificate of loyalty given by two officers of the United States Court for West Virginia, and inserting the name of a notorious rebel with attempting to use the certificate thus changed in a case pending here.

Pittsburgh Marine Hospital.

Mr. Mullett, in his annual report, renews his recommendation that authority be obtained to sell the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, and to erect a pavilion hospital at Hulton, near that city. The building is in a dilapidated condition, and would require a very large sum to place it in repair, after which it would be of comparatively little value for hospital purposes, the defects in its plan being radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1872.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

The November report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture gives the cotton prospects substantially the same interpretation as the October statement. While the returns of the condition since August have been much below the average, they have been higher than the corresponding months of the previous season, averaging in October eighty-two against seventy-six, and in September ninety-one against eighty. The November returns give an average increase over 1871 of about sixteen per cent., with area in cultivation very nearly ten per cent. The comparison by States with last year's crop is as follows: North Carolina, 121; South Carolina, 124; Georgia, 119; Florida, 102; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 111; Louisiana, 121; Texas, 126; Arkansas, 115; Tennessee, 110; Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and other States, which produced 55,000 bales in 1860, and in which cotton culture was stimulated in several subsequent years, now scarcely yield ten per cent. of that amount. The total production, as indicated by the returns of the first week in November, is made very nearly 3,450,000 commercial bales. The area under cotton culture in Arkansas is 620,512 acres; Tennessee, 518,605.

TEXAS, INTEREST BALANCES, &c.

The following are the balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business to-day: Currency, $6,859,094; coin, $71,939,892, including $50,556,500 in coin certificates; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,505,000. The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division for the week ending to-day was $602,400; shipments, $894,366; shipment legal tenders, $576,000. The Treasurer holds in trust, as security for circulating notes of national banks, $385,568,400; and for deposits of public moneys, $15,697,000. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $440,651; receipts for the month $6,834,679, and for fiscal year to date $51,237,638. National bank currency outstanding at date, $341,501,806. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $718,300.

PENSION AGENT.

The President to-day appointed Albert W. A. Waine pension agent at Des Moines, Iowa.

APPOINTMENTS.

Since the adjournment of Congress the President has made one hundred and eighty-seven appointments. For the Interior Department, fifty-eight, most of them Indian agents and public land officers;

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1872.

HON. A. R. DAVIS, of Montgomery county, Maryland, is advocating in the Washington *Chronicle* a National Railroad from Washington to Harrisburg. If to Harrisburg why not to the Mississippi? and if from Washington, why not from Philadelphia and New York? It is to be observed that the question of National Railroads is being quite generally discussed in the newspapers. Elsewhere is printed an article on the subject from the Philadelphia *North American*.

THE Constitutional Convention will reassemble to-day. The majority thus far has shown a decided disposition to prosecute their duties with the greatest expedition possible, having steadily refused to take the vacation which has been repeatedly proposed by the minority. The propositions already offered indicate an intention to go thoroughly into the work of reform—at least the number of changes proposed is very numerous, and it is to be hoped that all of them will prove reforms. These propositions will go to the appropriate committees, which are expected to be announced in a few days.

IT IS reported that the impression commonly entertained that the tenure of Cabinet officials is for a period lasting only during the term of the President who appointed them, or during the pleasure of the latter, has been informally stated in high judicial quarters to be erroneous, it being held that members of the Cabinet hold office during good behavior, and that they are not bound, even as a matter of courtesy, to tender their resignations at the expiration of the term of office of the President by whom they were appointed; so that the present Cabinet may go on without tendering their resignations or without reappointment, if they see fit to do so. It is not at all likely, however, that any Cabinet official would insist on remaining in office against the wishes of the President, whoever he might be, or unless he were in substantial accord with his policy and that of the party which elected him.

A NEW ENGLAND paper declares that whenever improper men are nominated for office they ought always, without reference to their politics, to be voted down. Few will be inclined to dispute this proposition; still the question remains whether a better and more feasible settlement of the matter is not to be found in refusing to nominate such men at all. If the first is a duty, the second can hardly be less so. The obligation to do right is as imperative at the primaries as at any other place; while, as a matter of fact and prudence, common sense teaches that it is much easier to overcome an evil in its germ than after it has obtained rootage. It is, perhaps, not true that the characters of our representative men are always the reflex of the average conscience and intelligence of their constituents; but there can be no question that they very often reflect their unpatriotic apathy and negligence.

AMONG the numerous subjects which will be brought before Congress for its consideration at the ensuing session, it is said that the proposition to make Presidential elections decennial instead of quadrennial, will be urged by a number of members of both parties, on the ground of the advisability of abolishing party and political interference with the business interests of the country. It is not very likely that the proposition will make much headway, just at present. There is little doubt, however, that it is time for the facts of the nation's commerce, its manufactures, its products of every kind, to be brought more prominently to the front than they have heretofore been. The best way to judge of the value of a system is by seeing the meaning of their ascertained results. The science of government is simply the application of well established principles to the facts of national life. With us, a portion of these are drawn from abstract reasoning; but they are no longer in dispute. It is time, now, for the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country to have consideration.

THE resentment of the people of Canada toward England for what they consider the selfishness of its course toward them in its late treaties and dealings with this country in regard to Canadian interests, appears to be every day breaking out into a steadier flame. A number of organizations are being set on foot whose sole object is the accomplishment of the question of annexation, while in various parts of the Dominion extensive preparations for mass meetings in furtherance of the same end, are being made. The late article in the London *Times* on the necessity of an immediate separation between the colony and the mother country is a large portion of the people to their humiliating position, and to have kindled a sincere desire to leave the parent fold and set up for themselves. Canadian papers intimate that nearly the whole population is more or less restive, and while there are a good many who do not wish for immediate annexation, the number of those who urge an immediate withdrawal from the British Empire is increasing every day. The ball is evidently in motion.

NOT only in England, but throughout Europe as well, the movement for cleaving and rending the ties of the middle ages between Church and State is constantly gathering strength and volume. In Italy Count CAVOUR's idea of a free church within a free State is making marked progress. The recent curt refusal of Pope PIUS to accept the fiscal provision appropriated by the government, is looked upon as contumelious, and is said to have determined the government to adopt more summary measures toward the Church than it has yet done. In Switzerland the contest between the government and the ultramontanists has expanded into a struggle between the authorities of that republic and the Pope, who has taken sides with the ecclesiastics. In Spain the Minister of Justice has prepared a bill which purposes considerably to reduce the number of bishoprics, and to discharge the Government from the obligation of paying the ecclesiastical endowments; while in Germany, BISMARCK's policy against the Jesuits and the prelacy is being pressed with such firmness and vigor that it seems impossible for it to have any other conclusion than the eventual disestablishment of the Church. All these various controversies go to indicate that the final upshot of the whole matter will be the separation of the Church and State. The problem is, of course, attended with many complications, nor is it likely to be solved without considerable political as well as ecclesiastical confusion. But this, at least, is clear: that the ideas of the fourteenth century are rapidly losing their hold upon the people of the nineteenth.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE GOVERNOR-ELECT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Newspapers and correspondents continue to make free with the Governor-elect's appointments, especially his Cabinet. From the names given, it is evident that next to nothing is known about the matter; at any rate, one is forced to conclude that if there exists any authority for any considerable part of the speculations to which the public is treated, General HARTRANFT is not the man a great majority of those who elected him have taken him to be. It is safe to say, therefore, that these speculations do him a great deal of injustice; and yet in a certain sense they are serviceable, for they present an expression of sentiment among the people—more especially that class on whom Governor HARTRANFT will have to rely, if his administration is to be successful. We know him well enough to feel confident that he does not intend either to commit suicide or to be murdered politically. There can be no doubting that the list from which the afternoon papers and writers say his appointments will be made, contains the names of persons whose voluntary appointment would be suicide by the Governor, and the forcing of whom on him as much murder politically as was the act of MCCLURE in making CURTIS sign the fatal letter in favor of BUCKALEW. In CURTIS's case, he went against popular sentiment, and did that which the public mind was in no humor to tolerate, for which there is no mercy in the public breast. It is the place of injustice to Governor HARTRANFT to suppose even for an instant that he is capable of any such thing; and the suggestion is possible only from the frequency with which there is imputed to him the purpose of making up his cabinet, in part at least, of persons whose appointments would go far to loose for him the confidence of those whose support alone can give his administration success. Those who make thus free with General HARTRANFT's intentions can be no real friends. If they are not enemies, and wish to be considered friendly, then they are friends from whom he may well pray to be saved. He knows as well as any one can that he will enter on his term as Governor under peculiar circumstances—that he is observed more closely than public men usually are; that his first acts—these appointments—will be scrutinized, and perhaps not always fairly; that he has to deal with an exacting public opinion, which was peculiarly exercised concerning himself during the canvass. What might be most agreeable to himself personally, might be the unwisest thing possible for him, so far as the public is concerned, and no one knows better than he does that it is the fair judging public that he is to deal with and must satisfy. Let us trust the Governor elect, and let him not be prejudiced in the eyes of the public by imputing to him intentions which can have no existence.

THIERS MONUMENT.

A great number of people in France lately concurred in the desire of raising a monument to M. THIERS. Their idea was to defray the expense of the edifice, whatever it might be, by a national subscription. THIERS, having indirectly heard of the project, at once took measures to arrest his admirers in the prosecution of their benevolent enterprise. Confessing himself deeply touched by their intention, equally honorable to himself and to them, the President informs his admirers that such an honor can be conferred only by posterity. Contemporaries are never competent judges whether or not a man deserves a monument. Supposing them to be absolutely impartial, which, however, is a bold assumption, they are never in a position to give completeness to their appreciation, and death alone by closing the career permits history to take in and comprehend the entire life which death interrupts and consecrates.

The reasons are, no doubt, satisfactory, and before THIERS' death there will be no more talk about a monument for the perpetuation of his memory. One can easily fancy the shudder with which the aged President heard of the kind intention of his well wishers. Even the monuments of the dead are not always sacred in France, and a man carrying the responsibilities and struggling with the difficulties which surround THIERS, can hardly help thinking it probable that, if he lived to see his monument completed, he might also live long enough to see it destroyed. In the letter above referred to, the President judiciously reminds his friends that those who wish to show him their gratitude can do it most effectually and acceptably by helping to sustain him in the liberal and conservative course of policy which he has adopted and which only can save French society.

There can be no doubt that the knowledge of the extreme uncertainty of his position affords the real substantial reason why M. THIERS refuses so persistently to surrender the privilege of taking part in the Assembly's debates. Americans sometimes think of the French President's office as being like that of President GRANT, and then they wonder that THIERS does not perceive how incongruous and undignified his participation in parliamentary discussion appears. The truth is that, with THIERS, well aware of his own talents as a talker on his legs, of course enjoys that exercise, he also knows that he cannot afford to be silent. He holds his place and prolongs the conservative reptilic chiefly in virtue of his acquired fitness for the office he fills. It is by bringing to bear all the various influences that center in his person and make up M. THIERS that he is able to maintain any degree of order and unity of action among the antagonistic elements with which he has to deal. And it is by using his advantages in actual conflict with opponents and by allowing no points to be carried by surprise that he is able to hold his own and rule France. Let him remain silent and secluded, and there is danger that he might soon seem unnecessary.

THE NEW BESSEMER STEEL WORKS—APPROPRIATELY NAMED.

The new Bessemer steel works, to be erected by Messrs. COLEMAN, CARNEGIE Brothers, and others, have been named the "Edgar Thomson Steel Works"—a name which every one conversant with the support which Mr. THOMSON has uniformly given to the introduction of steel rails, will agree to be peculiarly applicable. The rapid introduction of Bessemer rails in this country is certainly due more to Mr. THOMSON's far-sighted sagacity, than to the labors of any other person in the United States. At an early day he recognized that the iron age had culminated, and that the day of its mightier successor, steel, had dawned. Large orders were at once given by him for steel rails, and long before any other line began to appreciate the advantages of this change, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had its tracks at depots and stations and on steep grades laid with rails capable of resisting even the extraordinary traffic of that line for as many years as ordinary iron rails would serve months. True, there was no parade in newspapers of this, nor highly colored reports to shareholders—that is not Mr. THOMSON's style—*but the rails were there, and paid for out of earnings.* In another way the name of EDGAR THOMSON is deservedly worthy of being commemorated in the manner proposed. Commodore VANDERBILT has just purchased abroad, for the New York Central Railroad, some thirty thousand tons of steel rails. Mr. THOMSON obtains all he requires from establishments situated upon the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. No less than three Bessemer rail mills will soon be in operation on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a capacity of not less than eighty thousand tons of steel rails per annum. One of these works now pays the Pennsylvania Railroad Company one million of dollars a year for freights, while not a ton of Bessemer rails is made upon the New York Central. The establishments referred to have grown and flourished, to a great degree, in consequence of the fostering care and the discriminating patronage of Mr. EDGAR THOMSON; and as long as the counsels of the Pennsylvania Railroad are guided by such a mind, so long will every true Pennsylvanian be proud of it, and hold in the highest esteem that man who will leave to posterity a mighty monument of a well-spent life—the Pennsylvania Railroad and its vast concerns.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

We recently made some reference to the proposition now being agitated in California, of making the exercise of the elective franchise compulsory on all qualified voters. The question is without doubt an important one. Closely indeed indissolubly connected with it, is the question of compulsory education; since the relation of education to statecraft is almost as intimate and vital as that of the heart to the circulation of the blood. Outside of our own country the subject is attracting almost universal attention. In England it is perhaps the foremost question of the time. In Germany, Italy, Switzerland and some other European countries, the rudimental instruction of the masses has been made compulsory by the government, on the grounds that the State has a right to make its own existence secure, and that this security can arise only from the education of the whole people. If this is true of Europe, much more is it true of our Republic, where the influence of the foreign element in our population makes itself so strongly felt. The proper place of the ballot box is behind the school house. If it is the duty of the State to see that every qualified citizen votes, much more is it its duty to see that his vote shall stand for political safety and moral order. Knowledge is power everywhere save in citizenship. Our recent civil contest was really a conflict between the Northern school and the Southern plantation. The most intelligent people always produce the greatest amount of wealth per capita. Much is also being said about lightening the burdens of taxation. The best way to accomplish this is by developing the intelligence of the people, since such development is always accompanied by a corresponding increase in the wealth producing powers of the State. The subject is one which calls for the thoughtful and earnest consideration of the best minds of the country.

STANLEY, who has arrived home, is understood in London to have left with no very kind feelings towards Englishmen. At first, it is true, he was treated with some distinction, "all the world and London letter, "from the moment people were satisfied of the genuineness of his exploit he has been overwhelmed with andation. The Queen, the government, the press, and the Royal Geographical Society have treated him with signal favor. To gain the good medal of the society is an honor for which many a distinguished traveler longs in vain. Mr. Stanley has no cause for the slightest particle of complaint. Many men on receiving such honors as public appreciation would be overwhelmed, and perhaps if Mr. Stanley had not the New York *Herald* before the public, he would be more puffed up than he is, one is rather inclined to say that he has been in the least, for prudence, and that while here in the body he has been at New York in the spirit.

ALTHOUGH the season has been remarkably unfavorable for tobacco culture, the crop just pulled in Connecticut is the finest ever raised in that State. The leaves are nearly all of the color most sought after—light cinnamon, and extremely fine and silky. A much finer grade of cigar will be shipped this year than last, as the crop is in all respects much better, and possessing qualities that will command the very highest prices. Cheap buyers are already anxious for the crop to be thrown upon the market, and outside are willing to ask—expecting to pay good prices for the grades, while poorer qualities will no doubt bring much larger prices than was at first supposed.

THE Paris papers tell of a duel on the piano between two musicians. They played for forty-eight hours without food or drink. Having commenced with pieces of a sedate character, they passed on to waltzes, and thence to operatic music. One had played the Miserere in "Il Trovatore" 880 times, and was commencing on the 881st performance of that piece when he said, to rise no higher. The other was conveyed to the hospital, his life being dispaired of. Maybe the four seconds are suffering from mental aberation.

THE St. Louis *Globe* makes this observation: The South should not only grow cotton, but spin it. Wealth and population and power will come to her with the turning the loom and the manufactory. Virginia needs a protection which will protect much more than Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. We shall not be surprised if the strongest advocates of a protective tariff shall be found, before the next decade closes, in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Philadelphia *Inter Chornal* says that the enormous destruction of stocks by the Boston fire has caused a sharp advance in prices, amounting in some cases to two cents per pound, the stocks of hides being deficient in all the leading markets along the seaboard. The loss in hemlock, sole and oak-tanned leather has been very great, and for some time to come it expects a steady advance in prices.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Secretary of the Iron Association makes the number of blast furnaces built, building or projected this year in the United States seventy-two, with a capacity of 400,000 tons.

The widow of the late Avery D. Putnam, who was killed with a car-hook by Foster, has received $5,000 damages from the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. The evidence was the same as upon the trial for the murder, which showed that the conductor and driver, by the exercise of proper diligence, could have prevented the assault, and the legal ground was taken that the Company is liable in damages for the negligence of its employes.

The Chicago abstract firms now offer to sell their books to the county at a sacrifice to public spirit for the modest sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The judges say the county must have them at any price.

Virginia is now anticipating and making preparations for a heavy English emigration when the season opens. It is stated that large numbers of the most respectable English families of the middle class are making arrangements to colonize in the eastern portion of the State, near tide water, provided they can be secured the purchase of lands in large tracts.

It has been ascertained from street organ-grinders that in some cases monkeys have been attacked by the epizootic malady. Derangement of the organs of smell and hearing, and loss of teeth, are the distinguishing features of the disease among these poor relations of mankind. This is natural, since, when the organs are affected, it is evident that the grinders must be affected too.

It is said that tea trade has been quite disastrous to importers this year, most of them having sustained an average loss closely approximating ten cents per pound. This has arisen mainly from indiscriminate purchasing in China, many orders having been sent out without limits.

The Sheriff of Fairbault county, Minnesota, is an original chap. He is also a good collector, but he sometimes makes strange returns. Here is one, filed a few days ago: "This is a dead beat. Says he pays after harvest. I can't find any property to sell from him a clatter. I will catch lots of these chaps with their breeches down when they get to hauling wheat to market."

One of the earliest measures which will receive the attention of the West Virginia Legislature is the proposition for changing the State capital from Charlestown to Wheeling. The best reason assigned for the removal is that the present place is exceedingly inaccessible, whilst Wheeling is a considerable railroad center, is situated on the river, and possesses numerous other advantages.

A few weeks ago an aged Massachusetts farmer broke one of his legs in two places. A surgeon was summoned at once and found the bones had not. He made the necessary appliances, and on a second visit, to his surprise, found that his patient had suffered no pain and was very comfortable. He continued without pain and without need of surgical aid until last week, when all bandages were removed and he is out on crutches.

Boston proposes to erect a monument to the memory of the firemen who lost their lives during the recent fire, in the form of a tablet set in the walls of the new postoffice.

Having raised better cotton than the Sea Islands; grown finer oranges than bloom in the West Indies or Florida; made better wine than the native grapes than is imported from the most famous of Europe's vineyards, she turned her attention to acclimatizing the Cashmere goat. Result eminently Californian, to wit—the animals attain a larger size than on their native hills, and yield a much finer fleece.

Out in Noble County, Ohio, they boast that by the enforcement of the Adair Liquor Law they have not a dram-shop in the county, nor have they had one for two years. They furthermore say that nobody has been in p. sined there since the grog-shops were closed.

The State of Kentucky, which assumes to be civilized, has enjoyed another whipping-post exhibition. The county of Caldwell has this time done itself honor to haul a human being up and lash him.

Three amendments to the constitution were voted upon and down at the late election. One was to authorize town and county bonds to railroads, one to increase the salaries of juages, and a third to limit judicial terms.

Earthquakes are not usually considered welcome visitations, but the citizens of Lima have had occasion to rejoice over the results of a timely shock in the early part of last month. The sluggish Peruvian Congress was so frightened by the subterranean grumbling that they finished up business in about two days and hastened home.

Some idea of the enormous profits made on little things may be gained from the fact that a few weeks ago a party of capitalists offered to pay to the French government sixteen million francs per annum for a monopoly of the trade in matches. The offer was accepted.

The London *Times*, in its article on the election, says that "President Grant has won his second innings." This is a terse and graphic description, at least, and deserves to be quoted as a specimen of vigorous Anglo-Saxon. We suppose the *Times* would speak of Greeley as having stumped his own wicket.

A Louisville hotel keeper has just been mulcted in a considerable sum for turning a young lady traveler away from his hotel because she was unaccompanied by a gentleman, the act being publicly done and creating considerable talk. The young lady, whose character was proved to be above reproach, incensed at the insult, brought suit for defamation of character, with the result above chronicled.

The museum of Rochester University has lately been enriched by the addition of a monster turtle of the "harp" species. The rarity of this creature and the little which is known of its habits and mode of life render it a valuable acquisition to the University. This fine specimens are

Congress, it is said, will be asked to look after the welfare of Alaska. The denizens of that hyperborean Territory, or at least a portion of them, complain bitterly of the Seal Fishery Company. This corporation they charge with usurping an aggressive rule, crushing out all competition in trade, and ruling the land over which their chartered sway extends with a rod of iron.

Here is an entirely fresh and unheard of mother-in-law aggravation. In Danbury, Conn., the other night, a man was quietly slumbering. Above him, on the wall, hung the portrait of his wife's mother; when, by some strange fatality the string broke and down came the picture, scooping off a portion of the poor sufferer's scalp.

In the Philadelphia District Court last week the Western Union Telegraph Company was mulcted in the sum of four thousand dollars damages for an error in the transmission of a message, whereby the plaintiff lost an opportunity to sell a tract of West Virginia land.

The number of papers supported at the public expense in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1870, was, according to the census, 116,102. The average cost of their support was ninety-four dollars each. The total cost was nearly eleven million of dollars.

PERSONAL

The cable announces the death of one of the most prominent author-politicians of England. Sir John Bowring was born October 17, 1792, at Lackbear, near Exeter, and after applying himself to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the modern languages, produced metrical translations of the poetry of Russia, Holland and Spain, in 1821 and 1824. He assumed the editorship of the Westminster *Review* in 1825, and continued in the position for several years. He was a member of Parliament from 1835 to 1849, and again from 1841 to 1849; was Knighted in 1854, and appointed Governor of Hong Kong, from which office he retired on a pension in 1859.

Here is a new, but perfectly characteristic story of "Old Tecumseh:" While General Sherman's command was waiting on Black river for the fall of Vicksburg, in order to move on Jackson and drive Joe Johnston out, a scouting party one day brought in a few prisoners, among whom was a young lieutenant, an exquisite of the first water, and a rare fop. He was taken to the General's quarters and given a seat in front of the tent within which General Sherman was writing. It was a hot summer day. Near the tent was a grove of magnolia trees, which soon absorbed the attention of the captive. "How beautifully those trees wave! beautiful—beautiful!" exclaimed he. Sherman gave a hitch on his stool and snorted, soon came a repetition of the exclamation. Sherman grew more impatient. But when the next exclamation came he could hold in no longer, but burst out, "Well, ——— it, can't you let them wave!" The exploded did.

Mayor Hall, of New York, recommends Common Council of that city to give Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, a public reception.

Augustin Daly, the playwright, not very many years ago, was earning ten dollars per week as dramatic critic of a weekly newspaper. He now resides in his own house in New York, which is luxuriously but tastefully furnished: he is the proprietor of two successful theaters, and, if we may credit newspaper report, is worth two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Miss Sarah W. Barton, an American lady, studying music in Italy, has achieved remarkable proficiency. For some time Miss Barton has been the favored pupil of the celebrated Florentine master, Signor Vannucchi. Her studies are now about completed, and she reports herself as satisfactory that she has been recently engaged for two years by a well known impresario, not as a *debutante*, but as a regular prima donna.

The principal of the Creek Nation (L.T.) female free school, a Miss Willison, and her first assistant, Miss Hattie Jones, are mixed-race Indian women, born in the Territory, but educated, and well educated, too, in Texas.

Miss Olive Risley Seward, adopted daughter of the late Governor and Secretary Seward, and to whom the latter bequeathed $50,000 and the proceeds of the forthcoming book of travel, is to remove to Fredonia, where she will not part company with her father, who has fitted up the homestead for her very handsomely.

It is rumored that Dr. H. V. Reddield, the well-known Tennessee journalist, is to succeed the late lamented Postmaster-General Dennison in Nashville.

General James Shields, formerly of Illinois and now of Missouri, is named among the aspirants and probable candidates for Frank P. Blair's seat in the United States Senate.

Mark Twain has written something for Tom Hood's Comic Annual, the fifth number of which—containing this, and contributions from other American humorists—will shortly be published, in London.

The historian Froude appears to feel quite keenly the discredit which a portion of the American press, following the lead of the *Saturday Review*, has attempted to throw upon his statements. He proposes that a competent board of examiners shall be appointed to take any one, two, three, four hundred pages of his history, and verify its statements, comparing it with the authorities referred to, and making a thorough examination. He offers to bear all the expenses of this investigation himself, provided, only, that if he is entirely cleared by it from all blame those who have made charges against him will pledge themselves to an apology and retraction.

A NEW cable enterprise has just been undertaken. The "Great Western Telegraph Company," just incorporated in London with a capital of between seven and eight millions of dollars, proposes to connect the West Indies directly both with New York and England, while telegraphic communication with Brazil is also contemplated. A contract for making and laying the cables has been made, and as a guarantee for care in the manufacture of the cables the tie in this way that were driven through a river twenty times a day, and do not lose a shoe for a weeks, when if shod the common way, they would soon become lame."

Boston Insurance Companies.

A few of the figures given by the companies will show their general conditions. Judge Abbott's company, the National, had, before the fire, a capital of $300,000, its assets were $970,000, its loss by the fire $400,000, and it has dividended the losses at fifty per cent. Mr. John A. Lowell's company, the Mercantile, which has the largest capital in Boston ($500,000), and has lost by the fire $2,500,000, or more, started in 1816, with a capital of $100,000, increased it in 1820 to $300,000; in 1836 by a stock dividend, to $400,000; and a few years later, by another stock dividend, to $600,000, where it has stood for the last thirty years. The assets before the fire were $1,000,000, or $500,000 above the capital; the re-insurance fund was $126,000, covering a loss of $375,000; the average dividends for fifty-six years, including stock dividends, have been 19 per cent.; the whole amount of cash dividends since 1816 have been $4,000,000; the whole losses $6,000,000. The average dividends for the last ten years have been 15 per cent. The whole amount at risk in the burned district, taking up this company, was $2,500,000, or about three times its assets; the loss will fall short of that sum, but Mr. Lowell thought it would exceed $2,500,000. The company held in all more than $14,000,000 fire risks, of which the burnt district included a fifth part, and about $4,500,000 marine risks. Mr. Albert Bowker's company, the North American, had a capital of $200,000, a surplus (after reinsuring) of $456,000, making its whole assets about $656,000. The Suffolk was $300,000, its fire risks were more than $13,000,000, its average dividends for twenty years, 12½ per cent.; for the last five years about 20 per cent.

Boston Since the Fire—Plenty of Capital.

[From a Boston Letter.]

Since the fire, men of means from abroad have come forward and offered plenty of capital for use in rebuilding the burned district. The banks are not as strong to-day as they ever were, and there seems to be no end to the available means for reconstruction. It is surprising what a large amount of unemployed capital there is lying around loose, and the holders of it, knowing that the bonds of the city of Boston are worth more than government securities, or any other species of public securities, are anxious to see their money invested in the prospective new buildings. If the loss by the fire had been $160,000,000, instead of $80,000,000, there would be no lack of capital for business purposes. Any man who wants money to rebuild with has only to go and ask for it. Such a cheerful state of things shows that Boston is unconscious of its financial strength and power.

St. Louis and Direct Importation.

[From the St. Louis Globe.]

A large number of our principal business men have, during the past few months, made experimental importations, testing the various bonded routes, as well as the principle or direct importation itself, and these without exception express the highest admiration of the present system, and a determination to heavily increase their foreign business during the coming year. The indications are clear that, with the cessation of political excitement and the cultivation of the business talent and enterprise of the interior, the advancing year of 1873 will witness an unprecedented augmentation of the foreign trade of the future great city.

Shoeing Oxen for Pavements.

In regard to the matter of shoeing oxen, so that they can work on pavements, Mr. S. P. Sibley writes to the Boston *Journal* as follows:

"As I have worked twenty-four years at blacksmithing, and claim to be master of my trade, I will give my opinion in regard to shoeing. In the first place, turn the shoe as usual, only a little thicker at the toe, and put a calk on the toe about one inch long and one-quarter high; also calk the same. In setting, care should be taken to keep each claw in its natural position—that is, spreading them as the ox would usually stand and also the shoe as well. Put six nails in each half of the shoe. I have always used the Vulcan No. 6 nail. I have since written this way that were driven through a river twenty times a day, and do not lose a shoe for a weeks, when if shod the common way, they would soon become lame."

English Pig Iron.

[From the Boston Shipping List.]

The quantity of pig iron produced in the North of England is about 3,000,000 tons per annum, worth at the present rate £10,000,000. There are not less than thirteen new furnaces in course of erection, near Stockton, valued at £360,000. The total capital required for the completion of new works, and the extention of old is estimated at nearly £2,000,000.

Mr. Boutwell's Successor.

[From the New York Economist.]

Among the probable successors of Mr. Boutwell we find the names of Messrs. E. D. Morgan, George Opdyke, and Mr. Delano, now Secretary of the Interior, and formerly Commissioner of Internal Revenue. But the latter may be dismissed from consideration for the reason that he is known to be strongly opposed to Mr. Boutwell's policy, and made himself obnoxious on this account when he held the latter office. Either Mr. Morgan or Mr. Opdyke would be very acceptable to our citizens and to the business public. But it is probable that Mr. Morgan may be elected to his former position as United States Senator. This would narrow the choice down to Mr. Opdyke, who undoubtedly possesses all the desirable qualifications for that high position. His views on finances are sound, and he is one of our leading business men. His appointment would give satisfaction and inspire confidence.

[From the Philadelphia Enquirer.]

Judge Richardson would bring to the high office of Secretary of the Treasury a knowledge of the complex and multifarious duties of the onerous position, possessed, it is safe to assert, by not one of his predecessors. Then, too, it is fair to assume, that Judge Richardson would carry out to the letter the policy of his predecessor. This change from Secretary Boutwell to Judge Richardson would be of great advantage to the best business interests of the country, inasmuch as it would go far to convince the financial and mercantile communities that no violent changes would take place in the financial policy of the government under the reconstructed administration of President Grant.

Rumors are current that a new copper mine, richer than either the Calumet or Hecla mines, has lately been discovered on Lake Superior.

Humbug Dissected.

Quaint old Burton has favored us with an "Anatomy of Melancholy," but who shall dissect the melancholy fallacies and flim with which knaves and fanatics endeavor to delude the sick and feeble of this generation. Charlatans, through the newspaper press, recommend to the strengthless victim of disease convulsing purgatives which, if taken, are sure to turn his debilitated system almost inside out, and sink him into the uttermost depths of helplessness and despondency! Fanatics, on the other hand, assure the prostrate patient that no medicine containing a diffusive stimulant ought to pass his lips. If he elects to be guided by the advice of imposters and lunatics, let him make his will and order his coffin; but if there is a spark of common sense in his composition, let him resort in his extremity to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most potent of vegetable tonics and alternatives—the purest and most entirely wholesome of medicated stimulants. The wonderful cures of dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, physical prostration and malarious fevers which this rare specific has effected during the last twenty two years, are the most conclusive answers that can be given to the enemies of mankind who offer volcanic cathartics as tonics, and to the mistaken beings who would refuse a medicinal stimulant to a broken-down invalid, who is literally dying by inches for the want of judicious stimulation. Temperance, properly understood, countenances no such folly as this. The State laws enacted to put down the abhorrent vice of drunkenness, provide for the sale of brandy, whisky and other liquors as medicines; and if these adulterated liquors of trade are accepted by temperance legislators as remedies, what ought to be the general verdict of the temperance public as regards the peerless vegetable tonic based upon a stimulant absolutely pure?

Hoff's Malt Extract

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In cases of weakness of digestion.
For a foul state of the stomach.
In bodily weakness.
As a strengthening remedy for exhaustion.
In case of chlorosis.
For weak mothers when nursing.
In catarrh.
In cases of obstinate hoarseness.
For diseases of the bronchial tubes and bratches.
In obstinate coughs.
In the incipient develo.ment of tubercular consumption.
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VOICE LOZENGES, bulk;
VOICE LOZENGES, in doz.
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
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Chartered in 1862.
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CLOTHING.
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FINE READY-MADE
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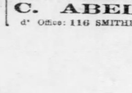
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DRY GOODS.
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Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.
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Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
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Have taken the First Premium
OVER ALL COMPETITION
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Have been made and sold since 1823, and
EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS
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And are so pronounced by all the great artists.
By FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the CHICKERING Piano superior to any made in Europe or America, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the First Prize."
Chickering & Sons' Mammoth Manufactory
Is more than one-third larger than any other Piano Forte Manufactory in the United States, and is by every means the most complete as regards machinery and the facilities for producing the very best pianos. Messrs. C. & S. have, since the establishment of their business in 1823, made all their Pianos on the Square Grand and Upright system, and are now offered at Reduced Rates upon the "ONE PRICE NO DISCOUNT" plan, from which agents and commissions, and they are, beyond all refutation, the CHEAPEST and VERY CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANOS now offered.
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We call especial attention to our
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Which are, in every particular, the finest instruments of that class manufactured, and second only to the Grand Pianos, for which they are unsurpassed.
Every Piano warranted for five years.
CHICKERING & SONS,
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 23, 1872.

The statement of the New York banks, which reaches us by wire to-day, is again on declining averages, as will be seen by the following:

Deposits decreased	$4,873,000
Circulation decreased	22,500
	$4,895,500
Decrease in reserved required	1,223,375
Specie decreased	$1,489,000
Legal tenders decreased	$82,300
	$1,571,300
Decrease in reserve	$2,321,300
Actual loss	1,097,425

As the banks at the close of business hours last week held $2,200,925 above the legal reserve, the loss leaves them at this time with but a margin of $1,193,400 to go and come on.

The stock market throughout the week has been dull, with the exception of the corner in Northwest, which seems to be the most successful squeeze that has been manipulated for many years. Were it not for the great financial strength of the contending parties this corner would ere this have ended in a crash. As it is a compromise will probably be effected and private settlements made. The legitimate holders of Northwest common will reap a harvest out of this fight among the members of the old Erie ring. It is perhaps needless to say that the present quotation of the stock, 230, is about four hundred per cent. of its nominal value.

—The local money market exhibits more healthy signs, although the supply of loanable capital is not perceptibly increased. Outside paper is selling at 12 per cent. per annum and upward, while the banks are carrying their old depositors at customary rates. There has been some movement of local stocks during the week. Allegheny Valley 7-30s selling at 94 to 94½, the first mortgage 7s Bennett's branch of that road, indorsed by the Pennsylvania Central, at 96; Connellsville 7s at 93 to 93½.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	107¾	108¼
New 5s	110¼	110
Gold	113	113
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Sixes	115¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 25, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	113¼	113	113⅛	113	112⅞	113
Canton	56½	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Western Union Tel	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Quicksilver	39	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Pacific Mail	87¾	87¾	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Adams Express	89	89	89	89		
Wells, Fargo Express	89	89	89	89		
American Exp. s.	67	67	67	67		
United States Express	77½	77½	77½	77½		
New York Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83	83¾
Michigan Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124	124	124
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Chicago and Northwest	150	150	150	150	150	150
Do preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Rock Island	108	108	108	108	108	108
St. Paul	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Do. preferred	69	69	69	69	69	69
Wabash	69	69	69	69	69	69
Do. Preferred						
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	35	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35	35
Chicago and Atlantic						
Do. preferred		112		112¾		
Boston, Hartford & Erie				114		
Harlem				124		
New Jersey Central				101		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	56	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penna. R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	36¼	Little Co.'s or N. J.	25
Catawissa	33	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	57½	Reading	97½

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on thirty days' time, and one and a quarter to one and a half per cent. bonus on sixty days, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud..1	to 1¼ below.	1¼ to 1¾ above.
Erie Railway	1¼ to ½ below.	¾ to 1¼ above.
Lake Shore	1¼ to 1¾ below.	1¾ to 1¾ above.
Ohio and Miss	1¼ to 1¾ below.	1¾ to 2 above.
Pacific Mail	½ to 2 below.	2 to 2½ above.
Rock Island	1¾ to 2 below.	2 to 3 above.
St. P., com. & pf	1¾ to 1¾ below.	1¾ to 2 above.
Union Pacific	1¾ to 2 below.	2 to 2½ above.
Wabash	1¾ to 2 below.	2 to 2½ above.
West. Union Tel	1¾ to 1¾ below.	2 to 2½ above.
Han. and St. Jo	1¾ to 2 below.	2 to 2½ above.
Gold ¾ for 30 days, ¾ to 1 below.		1 to 1¼ above.

Puts on Western Union, at end of sixty days, 1¾ below market for one and a half per cent. and end of seven months, on the market, for 2 per cent. bonus.

Puts on Central and Hudson, at end of six months, 2¼ per cent. and 1¾ to 1¾ bonus.

The above rates imply first-class names.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 23, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day light of those intended for sale at this point, but fair of through stock for Eastern markets. Advices from the East are not so favorable for common stock, and the market on these grades is consequently lower than at the opening of the week. On prime there is no decline though the feeling is not so good and sales are not made so quickly. There is some stock shipping through on first hands, and some few loads have been sold for the Allegheny market. At this writing the yards are pretty well cleared of stock and the market is closing dull.

Below will be found the prices ruling:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $5 90; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 65; extra 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 35; prime 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 10; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $3 75 to $4 25; bulls, fine and smooth, $2 50 to $3 50; cows and heifers, fine and smooth, $2 00 to $4 00; Texas, fine and smooth, $3 00 to $4 25; stockers, fine and smooth, $3 25 to $3 75.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue fair, though not as large as at the first of the week. The market is steady and even, with a demand fairly up to the supply. At this writing, Saturday afternoon, there is not much doing in the feeling, however, is fair, and the market closes moderately firm.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $4 50; prime do $4 25 to $4 45; Yorkers $4 25.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep light. This is generally the case at the last of the week. Nothing was done at the yards to-day, as buyers have gone East. The market closes moderately firm at about the following rates.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 00@6 25; extra 96 lbs, fine wool, $5 75@6; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5@5 25; fair 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 50@5; fair 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 50@4 75.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 21.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 16½c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine $5 50 to $6. Grain and cornmeal unch anged. Bulk shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 16c. Receipts of cattle 600 head; sales 384; market closed dull. Hogs $4 00@4 10; bulk of sales $4.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 21.—Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 05@1 06. Corn steady; new and no old offering. Green meats 70@70½c. Lard firm at 7½@8c. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $3 75.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., November 22.—Flour firm and advanced $1. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1 45. Corn steady; new shelled 40c; ear 36c. Oats unchanged at 30c. Provisions steady and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

REMARKS—The weather has made a sudden change, and instead snow and storm, we have now sunshine and pleasant breezes. The "oldest inhabitant" avers that Indian summer is about to commence, and in fact now long it will continue he does not tell us. The week just closed has been a busy one with business men. As a wall known large orders of goods, of every conceivable kind, had accumulated on the desks of business men during the prevalence of the horse disease. During the past week large numbers of horses were able to resume work, and this additional available force, assisted by the ox teams, enabled dealers to receive and discharge large amounts of merchandise, so that now they begin to "see daylight," and by the close of the incoming week trade will move along as smoothly as though the epizootics had never visited the city.

With regard to the general features of the market, we have little now or interesting to give the reader. Under a very limited supply of wheat the market continues to rule firm, and the tendency of prices upward. There is not much doing in oats, but it is alleged that now the horse disease is fast disappearing, there will be a better demand for oats, corn and rye. There is an active demand for groceries, i a ticularly in the lines of sugars and coffees. Flour remains firm at previous quotations. Notwithstanding the fact that large numbers of orders are filled daily, the stock does not seem to be materially reduced, the article coming in just about as rapidly as it goes out. There is much inquiry for choice roll butter, fit for table use. To those who make a business of putting up butter for the market would take the time and trouble to collect and prepare it for the market, they would find it to their advantage. We have before stated, and now repeat it, that small packages of butter, packed, say in cheese boxes, sell more readily and at better prices than when put up in barrels or large boxes. The reasons for this are so obvious that we will not take time and space to state them. Eggs continue in good demand, and prime fresh find ready sale at advanced prices. The fruit and vegetable department of the market is well supplied. Poultry, particularly dressed, was not active during the week, and should the present mild wea her continue for a few days longer the stock on hand will be ample.

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pearls 10@11c; pots 10c; soda ash, common, 4¾ @5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; arsenic 8½ @9c.

APPLES—The receipts were 346 barrels. Prices are unchanged, with sales at previous quotations, viz: Baldwins, $3 50; common $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a more active demand, and sales are regularly made at 45, 48 and 50 ₱ gallon.

ALE—There is an active demand, and the leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $2 ₱ bbl; half do $1 ₱ ½ bbl; XX, $3 ₱ bbl; half do $1 75; India A c, $11 ₱ bbl; $6 ½ for half do. Porter $11 ₱ bbl. When packages are returned $3 are allowed for barrels and $1 50 for half do.

BEANS—The new crop of white navy beans are of excellent quality and command already at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel; common $1 75@2 00.

BUCKWHEAT—Selling way at 3½@3½c per ₱.

BUTTER—Receipts 80 packages. The supply of prime to choice roll continues small, and dealers report prices difficult to obtain, the best grades selling at 30@32c per ₱; solid packed, 25@28c; cooking, fine and smooth, 22@25c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged, with a fair demand. Sugar cured hams 19@20c; sugar cured shoulders (not smoked) 12½@13c; sugar cured sides 15½@16c; clear sides 15c; breakfast bacon 16c; plain pork, side and mess pork, new, $21 50; ham sausage 16c; lard, in tierces, 9½; lard, in half tierces, 9¾; lard, in kegs, 10c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 ₱ cans $6 00 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $3 25 ₱ doz; 5 ₱ cans $15 ₱ doz.

BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR—Sales made by the barrel at $8 50 ₱ bbl, and by the carload $7 50.

BROOM CORN—Market steady at 6@7c.

COTTON BALLS—Hamburg, $1 50 ₱ box; below for shoulders, and 60c ₱ pack for clear sides.

CANDLES—Dull; 7@8c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; Rosendale Water Lime in moderate demand at $2 50@2 75; Louisville $2 50; Rosendale $3 @3 25.

CHEESE—Market steady at 15@15½c per ₱.

Market quiet and steady.

CANDIES—Receipts continue liberal, and prices, though not lower, are weak. We quote in the New York market as follows: Stick candy, 12½@13c; common do, 10½@11c; crushed 13½c; P. R[illegible]c; Domarara 11½c.

COFFEE—Fancy 24c; prime 23c; choice 22½c; good 21½@22c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@21c; roasted, loose, 24@ 25c; prime do 26@27c.

Syrups—Orleans—Prime 80c; choice 85c. Union 75c; H. & E. extra, 55c; choice fancy 65c; Revere 55c; maple 60c; extra maple 65c; common 50@60c.

Molasses—Louisiana, new crop, 75@77½c.

Lard Oil—Fall strained 70c; winter do 90c.

Tallow—Market unchanged at 7½@7¾c per ₱.

HONEY—Market dull at 25@30c per ₱.

HAY—Below will be found the receipts of grain by rail and river for the past 24 hours:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, sacks.	Oats, sacks.	Barley, sacks.
Same time, 1871	1,000	2,070	1,000	600
Same time, 1872	1,000	2,070	Barley, sacks.	600

The following receipts were reported at the Grain Exchange for Friday, November 22d:

	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
Same time, 1871	1,336	Rye, bushels.		938

The market, though very firm, cannot be quoted higher. We quote—common to prime red winter $1 30@1 40; amber $1 30@1 75; white $1 80@1 85, car lots. Oats—In store 50c; in canal boats 48c. Corn—New car 45c per bush; old 50@55c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Barley—$2 00 to age and quality; 2 car loads prime sold at 86@87c.

Hay—There is a fair demand at $25@30 for baled, on track and wharf. Timothy, white, $2 00 per bbl; eastern $1 75.

LIME—Cleveland is in better supply. We are receiving car lots at 90c@$1 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—The supply of 1872 is 35,635bs; 1871s, 10,812s; 1870s, 500s per ₱.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $4 00; hickory nuts $1 25@1 50; Virginia 75@$1 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Silver skins $3 00 per bbl; yellow $2 75@ 3 00; reds $2 50@2 75.

POTATOES—Peachblows, from store, 75@80c per bush; car loads, prices 5 to 10c less. Early Rose, $1 per bush; Baltimore mess $2@2 25.

POULTRY—Sales of turkeys, chickens &c., made at the following figures: Turkeys, dressed, 15@16c ₱ lb. Chickens, dressed, 6@7c ₱ lb. Ducks, dressed, 6@7c ₱ pair. Quail, $1 25 per d zen. Partridge, $2@3 00 per dozen. Geese, live, $5@6 00 ₱ pair; dressed, 10@12½c ₱ lb. Wild ducks, undressed, $1 25@2 50 per pair—few of the latter in the market.

GAME—Per head as follows: Per ₱.

SAUSAGE—Sales at 10@12½c per ₱ lb; or of doz ens.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 50 per bush; flax seed $1 85@ 1 90.

TALLOW—Prices are unchanged; sales at 6@6½c per ₱.

VINEGAR—Hitchcock's 35@40c per gallon.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

November 23.—The Boston iron market has not been materially affected by the fire, and we see no reason to suppose it will be at present. In the absence of any unusual demand prices remain about the same, bar iron being a trifle lower if anything for the most common sizes. We hear of some offers of American bar from Philadelphia as low as 4c per pound, although the prices is nominally 4c. We learn of no sales at even that figure. In England there has been a further decline, and on the 1st of November the "list" makers declared a reduction of £2 per ton, which has fully taken effect, though the prices nominally held at £12 10, but at ten. Too few makers are now left to be refused. Other articles are also weaker, and for the present dealers seem disinclined to sell unless they can get full rates for their goods, fearing further reductions. Scotch pig iron is weaker, but the "mill" interest is struggling for a compromise, but in the case of the proof falling off its demand, and a reduction of £2 per ton is finished on, it is clear that pig iron must give way in price considerably.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—We quote from the monthly circular of S. W. Hopkins & Co.:

EXPORTS OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	Month ending Oct. 31.		To Nov. 1.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
U. States, tons	12,170	12,254	31,567	44,202
Total	20,773	30,256	78,858	101,281
Old iron to su	6,822	10,239	6,976	16,853
Pig iron to United States	12,875	24,696	6,883	97,986
				156,797
				175,819

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

November 23.—The receipts of both domestic and foreign are larger, but there is a steady, good demand, and prices are well supported at 33@36c, with a few bales very choice at high as 40c. Interior are taken at 35@36c. Belgian 28@30c, and English 30@33c; 600 bales old crop have been exported to London.

The following is from the London *Brewer's Guardian*, of November 5th: "The market during the past fortnight has been very active. Most of the largest growths of East and Mid Kent have found buyers, and the finest descriptions on the whole have been of such an extensive character as to fully two-thirds of the season's crop in England have been disposed of by the growers. The remainder will, no doubt, find higher prices, as consists principally of second class and inferior qualities. This falling off in the quality of the hops now offered is most observable in the Sussex and Weald of Kent growths, and a rise in value of anything sound and good from 5d. and 10s. per cwt. must be noted as readily obtainable. Now that the harvesting of the whole of the English hops is completed, it is found that the total yield is not more than one-half of an average estimated. This fact, together with similar results on the Continent, with a certain demand for export, make it reasonable to suppose prices must rise higher as the brewing season advances."

Receipts for the week	bales. 1,106
Receipts since Sept. 1st, 1872	321
Total receipts since Sept. 1st, 1871	11,160
Total receipts for same period in 1870	18,500
Imports for the week	68
Total imports since Sept. 1st, 1872	2,148
Exports for the week	999
Total exports since Sept. 1st, 1872	1,020

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Flour firm; superfine $5 50@5 75; extra do $6@6 50; Pennsylvania family $6 75@7 50; Ohio do $7@7 50; Indiana do $7@7 50; Illinois do $7@7 50; Minnesota do $7@7 50; Western do $7@7 50; Minnesota do $7@7 50; Western do $7@7 50; Minnesota do $7@7 50; Western

THE VERY LATEST.

JAY GOULD'S "CORNER."

Two "Shorts" Pay Differences of $250,000 Each.

How Drew was Caught in the Trap.

GREAT ANXIETY IN MONETARY CIRCLES.

One of the Black Friday Celebrities,

A Pennsylvania Shoemaker Among the Bulls and Bears—The Man Who Carries $5,000,000 in Greenbacks in His Overcoat Pockets—A "Love Scrape" Causes Him to Drop the Lapstone.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The *Times* has the following about the Northwestern "corner": "During the morning and in the early part of the day Mr. Travers covered his shorts, paying, it is alleged, $250,000 difference. Charley Lamont stood up to the rack also, and paid his differences, amounting to nearly the same sum. These contracts were settled on the basis of 150. The highest estimate of the amount of stock of which Daniel Drew is short is 24,000 shares, and the lowest 19,000. Should he settle in full upon the closing price of Northwest he will lose nearly $2,000,000. Common rumor said Henry N. Smith was short 40,000 shares, which will involve him to a greater extent than Daniel Drew. The opinion was freely expressed on the street that he would not pay his losses in full, but let his brokers stand the brunt of the contracts. It is said that Drew was caught in the trap by a device of Gould's, which was inchoate in its way. Gould went to Drew a few weeks ago, and suggested the possibility of 'stinging' the street on Erie, in which transaction the latter was to appear as a bull. Drew joined in with the idea, and went to work secretly to buy up large blocks of Erie, locking them up in safes as fast as they were purchased. The stock in this market was soon gobbled up, and as a consequence the price of Erie began to advance. Gould also bought Erie largely at low figures on the start, but abstained from purchasing any when it began to advance. The stock rose to 56½, and Gould 'unloaded' his entire interest on Drew, thereby netting a considerable profit. Drew, ignorant of the bad faith of his ally, and wondering at the large quantities of Erie stock which continued to flow in as he kept on purchasing, 'went it alone,' and was making fair progress in cornering the market on his own account, when Gould turned a new card. In some way he became acquainted with the fact that Horace F. Clarke, Augustus Schell and the Vanderbilt party generally were endeavoring to obtain control of the Chicago and Northwestern *stock in order to get* the road in their own hands, and supply a missing link in the great railroad chain to the West. He thereupon formed a coalition with the Northwestern clique, and going to Drew, who still supposed he was helping him to bull Erie, suggested that as a blind to their real operations it would be a good plan to 'go short' in Northwestern, and thereby throw the street off the scent. Drew, relying upon Gould as a shrewd and quadroon associate in Erie, acquiesced in this arrangement, merely saying that he would not sell more than 5,000 short of Nor'west, and it might tickle the boys to speculate *in something new.* His brokers executed his orders and the deal was made safely. The sole attention of Drew became absorbed in the success of the Erie bull movement, and while he was watching the rise of stock he paid little attention to Nor'western. Meanwhile Daniel Drew was trapped and kept away, occupying his leisure moments in engineering the rise. On Friday night Drew, speaking to the *Times* reporter, and still entertaining some hopes of a decline in Nor'west, remarked jocularly, 'Nor'west is rising.' Nor'west *is* risin'? Yesterday at close of the Exchange, when Nor'west reached 120, the remark was made to Drew, 'Nor'western is rising.' 'Rising?' responded Drew, 'Rising, why it's risin'.' Gould, realizing the perfidy of Gould fully, yesterday sold the Erie stock which he bought to 'skin' the street, and it is supposed was the process to settle up with successful parties. He also unloaded a large amount of Wabash and several other stocks. It is expected that he will settle on Monday."

"At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night there was considerable excitement among bankers, merchants and brokers, caused by various reports which were circulated relative to the smooth work of Gould and its connection with the Chicago and Northwestern corner. The story, as it passed from mouth to mouth, was that the Erie Company had determined to arrest Gould again that he might be locked up there in greater ball than one million. This was contradicted in several quarters, but there seemed to be no adequate information for the discussion or denial. Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Company, stated that to his knowledge no such intention as the ball made large enough to be in some way a guard against Gould's running away, but that was his only object, and totally disconnected any stock jobbing. Watson thought that one million dollars was sufficient bail for Gould personally, although he deprecated the custom of diminishing bail as proportions of a defalcation increase. There is much interest manifested concerning the events of to-morrow in Wall street, and the anxiety in regard to the course of the stock is intense.

The *World* says: "We are greatly mistaken in the character of Mr. Watson, if, having once grappled with the crying curse of the country, he will allow any of one of its most notorious representatives, he does not keep his hold with both hands until he has brought his enemy to the earth."

W. H. Traverse, in a card in the *Herald* denies having any interest in any put or pool with Drew, Smith and others in Northwestern.

[New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Henry N. Smith is known throughout the country as one of the most desperate and successful operators in Wall street. It was he who became so noted at the Black Friday time as the head of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin; it was he who was in with Fisk in the bold operations against the Erie Railroad, and it was he who made a corner on greenbacks last winter by carrying five millions of dollars on his person and locking it up in the Tenth National Bank, which last operation occasioned the recent Congressional inquiry. Smith came on to Washington, and when he appeared before the committee he did not get much comfort out of his answers. They asked him if he had locked up five millions of dollars in greenbacks. He frankly said he had. They asked him why he did it. He freely acknowledged that he did it to make money by the operation, and wanted to know what the committee intended to do about it. Without answering, the members of the committee asked what right he had to lock up that amount of money. 'Then he got angry and told them that it was none of their d—d business; that the money was his own and he could do with it as he pleased, and that about this time that the committee found they had made a mistake. Smith collected about fifty dollars witness fees, and returned to New York, where he was the last of the silly investigation. A gentleman who was also a witness before the committee says, subsequently, that Smith actually carried the $5,000,000 on his person for two days. The lining of his overcoat was filled with bonds, and in that manner the money was stowed.

Smith is about thirty-five or thirty-eight years old, short of stature, slight of frame, and red of hair. The latter he wears cut close, and his whiskers *à la mutton*, or mutton-chop, while moderate. His name is not Henry M. nor Henry N. Smith, but Norman Henry Smith. He is a native of Lancaster, Pa., a little village which is shut in with charming grace from the outside world by a circle of hills, which in fall present such an enchanting appearance to the clings to one's memory forever. In this pretty little village, and in another operator was born, and here he is called to this day plain Tom Smith, a nickname he got when a baby. It is nothing against Tom that he spent his young days about the same village boys do, and it is nothing against him that he learned the shoemaking trade, and was an excellent workman. It is said there that Tom Smith can make the best "fine" boot of any man in America.

A love scrape, if I am correctly informed, drove him from his hammer and lap-stone, and took him to Buffalo a year or two before the war. While there he attended a course of instruction in one of the "Business Colleges" which are so common then. From this he operated in Buffalo in a small way, going finally to Albany. He could not long remain in such a place, and he turned his eyes toward New York.

His career as a money-maker is without parallel in history. It would be idle to estimate his wealth, for to-day it might be twenty millions, and to-morrow ten. He is called the successor of Jim *Fisk, but this is an insult to him.* He possesses the same executive ability, but he brought to his experience a keener and more delicate judgment and intelligence that Fisk had. Besides, he had none of the low cunning that Jubilee Fisk possessed. He has no desire to display his wealth ostentatiously. He does not build an opera house that he may have the privilege of the green room, and he does not go to run a line of *steamers merely to show himself in an admiral's* uniform, nor to show himself at the head of a regiment at the cost of thousands. He is known only as becomes a very wealthy man, and owns a number of the best horses in America, which can buy merely for his own driving. He has considerable money invested in real estate in his native town, where he has provided handsomely for his father and mother.

CYCLONE OF FIRE.

Meteoric Phenomena of the Conflagration at Boston.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The following official report of the Signal Service Observer, stationed at Boston, relative to the anemometrical and other observations taken by himself during the fire, will be found of great interest and a high authority. They clearly show that the fire was attended with phenomena distinctly cyclonic:

BOSTON, Mass., November 13, 1872.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL—In reply to your telegraphic dispatch, received this morning, directing me to make a full report of the meteorological phenomena during the recent great fire, I would respectfully say that the Wind at the station during the progress of the fire varied from north northwest to north, with a velocity of from five to nine miles per hour, the weather being clear, cool and pleasant. On approaching the fire on north or windward side as close as the heat would allow, the drought of air through the burning streets assumed the character of a brisk wind, probably sixty-six or eighteen miles per hour, while the heat was so intense as to cause smoke, steam, etc., to be carried up in spirals to a great elevation. On the south or lee side induced currents of air were very strong, probably thirty or thirty-five miles per hour, carrying the fire before it and spreading it. This state of affairs appears to be the reverse of the Chicago fire, when the strength of the wind was sufficient to overcome the upward strength of the heat and fire burned to the leeward. It appears as if a high wind carried the heat straight to rise at considerable angle after reaching the fire, leaving a large space of comparatively calm in its front, inducing stronger currents to flow in, which, meeting the indraught, gave spiral or whirlwind form to the ascending current, during the fire a flock of ducks passed at great height overhead and the light reflected from their bodies made them appear as fire balls passing rapidly through the air. Many who saw them called them meteors and likened them to balls of fire, said to have been seen in the northwest during the great fire in that region. As an example of the great heat diffused, I would state that during the fire I had exposed a thermometer on the observatory to the full glare of the fire, when it rose above the scale, although placed upwards of two thousand feet from the burning district and three miles windward of it. No other phenomena occurred, the barometer rising slightly and the weather remained unchanged.

I have the honor to be, General, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] H. E. COLE,
Observer, Signal Service U. S. A.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Explosion of Roberts & Co.'s Nitro-Glycerine Magazine, at Scrubgrass, Armstrong County, Pa.

SCRUBGRASS, November 23.—The nitro-glycerine magazine at this place exploded this forenoon, killing two men and greatly damaging the buildings. Those killed were Harry J. Wolfe, a telegrapher, and R. A. Wright, torpedo agent. Only fragments of their bodies were recovered, they were literally blown to atoms. A watch belonging to one of them was found on the hillside, a considerable distance from the building. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The Official Vote of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—The official vote for Governor and State officers in the State is as follows:

[illegible] FOR GOVERNOR WOODSON 156,114; Henderson [illegible]

[illegible] FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DE—[illegible] DUNCAN 160,195

Governor and State officers in the State, for Governor, Woodson, 156,114; Henderson, 70,881; Woodson's majority, 85,493. Lieutenant Governor, Duncan, 160,195; Hall, 70,942; Duncan's majority, 89,253. Secretary of State—Walbridge, 155,162; Young, 70,614; Walbridge's majority, 84,548. Auditor—Waters, 154,967; Hall, 70,944; Waters' majority, 84,023. Treasurer—Sutherland, 154,967; Draper, 70, 907; Sutherland's majority, 84,052. Attorney General—Rowland, 157,363; Chandler, 119,916; Rowland's majority, 37,395. Register of Lands—Solomon, 156,856; Buckley, 119,616; Solomon's majority, 37,233.

Vote for President not yet counted.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

St. Louis So Far Has Escaped—The Malady Spreading at Memphis and in the Vicinity—The Situation Improving at Wheeling—Moderate Exercise Necessary to Prevent Dropsy.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The reports that the epizootic prevails here are untrue. Not a single case has occurred yet so far as can be traced. That disease has not appeared here is perhaps mainly owing to extraordinary precautionary measures taken by almost all the horse owners to prevent it. There is scarcely a stable in the city that has not been thoroughly washed and in which the most approved disinfectants are not kept. The street railroad companies, profiting by the experience of other cities, are all saving their horses as much as possible by limiting their labor and shortening time service. No company in the city exacts more than four round trips per day of their horses. The transfer companies, livery and sale stable keepers have adopted a similar plan, so that the horses will be in a condition to better bear the disease if it should visit us. The transfer companies and heavy merchants have purchased corn and hold them ready to use. It is to be hoped that the disease will not reach here, but should it come it will be met with prompt measures for its speedy abatement.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—The horse malady is rapidly increasing. Not more than half the usual number of horses or mules are on the streets. All the livery stables have suspended business. A track was driven through Main street with a yoke of oxen hitched to it to-day. The price of oxen has advanced ten per cent., a ring being formed to make it. The epizootic is spreading throughout the country causing a marked falling off in the receipts of the road. Every train arrives here fearing its inability to move the cotton to depots and landings.

MEMPHIS, November 24.—The horse malady is increasing rapidly. All the livery stables are closed, but few horses are to be seen on the streets. All the horses of the fire department are affected. Last night all the water pipes recently laid down were filled by the fire engines to be used in case of fire.

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 23.—The number of horses to be seen on our streets grows less daily. Oxen have to a great extent superseded them. We can learn of but one case that has as yet proved fatal. In one of the stables where the disease first made its appearance, the horses were kept perfectly quiet and allowed no exercise whatever: today they are showing symptoms of the dropsy. Other horses that were worked moderately are recovering, and a great number are reported convalescent.

THE DISEASE IN EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 24.—The horse epidemic has become so general now that the horses of the fire department are the only ones that are all more or less affected. The street cars run up to the usual hour last night, but they are not expected to run to-morrow. No deaths are reported yet.

Prize Fight in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 23.—Sam. Collyer and Patsey McGinnis, both of this city, fought a prize fight two miles above this city to-day. The fight lasted twenty minutes, during which seven rounds were fought. Collyer was declared the winner, because of a foul on the part of McGinnis.

SAYS a London letter: "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," meets with a ready sale, though it is a pity the type of the English edition is so small. Dr. Holmes' publishers are issuing a cheap edition of one of English literary society. How it is, that so many literary men remark, that the most delicate English, the finest tracery, the sweetest light and shade of the language seems to belong to the pen of a dozen American writers. Whom have we whose English is so tender and graceful as Hawthorne's, and Emerson, as Holmes's. Let Dr. Holmes believe that every sentence he writes finds in England a welcome as intelligent and sincere as in the city in which his fame began.

In two weeks of last month Key West, Florida, shipped $84,000 worth of cigars and sponges, which

CITY MATTERS.

Stabbing Affray.

An altercation occurred at a late hour Saturday night between Michael Ward and J. Kelley, on Carson street, East Birmingham, in the progress of which Kelley pulled out his pen knife and stabbed him in the right temple, but fortunately inflicting only a slight gash. Both parties were arrested by Lieut. Coulson, and brought before Deputy Mayor Heisel, who fined them ten dollars and costs for drunkenness. He refused bail. Information for the felonious assault and battery against Kelley, who was required to enter bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for trial.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Office Hoch, of Allegheny, reports that there were fourteen deaths in that city for the week ending November 23. The causes of death were as follows: Old age, 3; consumption, 2; lung fever, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; congestion of brain, 1; heart disease, 1; congestion of brain, 1; "scrofula, 1; dropsy, 1; still born, 1; total, 14. Ages—Under one year, 3; from five to ten, 1; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 3; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to ninety, 2; males, 6; females, 8; total, 14.

Accident from "Non-Explosive" Fluid.

An alarm of fire was sounded, Saturday night, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock, from box 17. Two engines and a hook and ladder company responded, but it was not necessary for them to go into service. The alarm was occasioned by an accident or mistap at the store of Messrs. Weidenberger & Co., Smithfield street, opposite the Central Hotel. These gentlemen are engaged in the sale of the "Keystone Non-Explosive Burning Fluid," and during the evening an experiment was being made with some of the oil, in a lamp, in which the glass became overheated and cracked, when the fluid instantly ignited, and the burning lamp was knocked from the table to the floor. The smoke and flames caused the alarm. As there was no explosion, the Fire Marshal is convinced that the experiment the fire was extinguished without any damage. Fire Marshal Brackenridge, Chief Bickley, by whom they were conducted down the long drawn aisle, to the foot of the altar, where the Fathers were severally invested by Bishop Domenec with a stole as a mark of their authority over the congregation during the Mission.

The Bishop then made a few appropriate remarks, invoking the blessings of Heaven on the undertaking, and hoping that all would improve the opportunity. Mass was then celebrated, and the Rev. Geo. F. Grace acting as celebrant, assisted by Revs. Boyle and Scanlan, as deacon and sub-deacon. As the Gospel the Very Rev. Father Henning ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon, taking its text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians: "Grace to you, and peace from God the Father and of our Lord Jesus Christ." The reverend gentleman explained the object of the mission, the indulgences to be gained, and the spiritual fruits to be reaped by those participating.

The sermon occupied an hour and a quarter in its delivery, and was listened to with breathless attention by the immense audience, which occupied every available spot of sitting or standing room in the Cathedral. After the sermon the Very Rev. Father Rev. Meyer discoursed in the basement chapel to some fourteen hundred children, an eloquent discourse which was followed by the benediction.

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EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Three Buildings in Allegheny Partially Destroyed—Defective Flue the Cause—Loss $25,000—Insurance $16,500—Slight Accidents.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in Allegheny, resulting in the partial destruction of a three-story brick building on the northeast corner of Federal and Lacock streets, and two two-story buildings adjoining on Federal street. The building located on the corner was occupied as a grocery store by James O'Hanlon & Son. The first story of the building adjoining was occupied by W. F. Goodwin as a tin shop, and the second story by Messrs. Craft & Crliey as a photograph gallery. The next building was occupied by Geo. W. Hubley as a horse furnishing store.

At the hour mentioned above, flames were discovered issuing from the roof of the photograph gallery, when an alarm was sounded from box No. 35, and the hose was promptly, and although the horses of the department are disabled, a large number of volunteers ran to the several engine houses, and had the engines on the ground only two or three minutes later than if they had been drawn by horses. The flames, however, had spread rapidly, and when the firemen arrived the entire building in which the fire originated was enveloped in flames.

The flames soon spread to the upper stories of the grocery establishment, and burned fiercely for a time. They also spread to the upper story of Mr. Hubley's store, but here further progress was prevented by the exertions of the firemen. During the progress of the fire a large number of persons present assisted in removing goods from the burning buildings, and notwithstanding the progress of the flames, succeeded in saving about one-fifth of the much of this was in a damaged condition. Policemen were stationed at the different points where the goods were stored, to prevent anything being carried off.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The loss on the three buildings is comparatively small, as they were old and dilapidated structures. All the property was on leased ground, and is owned by Mrs. C. J. Smith, who resides in the lower part of Allegheny. Two of the buildings also belonged to this lady, but the one occupied by Mr. Hubley was owned by him, but was on leased ground. The loose on these three buildings expires on the first of April next, when it was intended to replace them with handsome structures. The loss on the buildings will not exceed five thousand dollars.

At the time of the breaking out of the fire Mr. O'Hanlon had a large stock of groceries on hand, as he had returned from the East about two weeks ago, when he purchased a full supply. The value of the stock was estimated at $20,000. The loss on this, it is thought, will not exceed ten thousand dollars, as nothing but the stock was removed. Mr. Hubley had some of the stock that was not removed is believed to be only slightly damaged, which will reduce the loss, so far as can be estimated at this writing, to about ten thousand dollars. The insurance on the stock is $11,000, distributed as follows: $2,500 in the National, of Allegheny; $1,500 each in the Hibernia and St. Paul, of Pittsburgh, and the balance in companies not yet ascertained. Mr. John McIntyre had eleven bales of wool stored in this building, six of which were destroyed. The loss is $1,200, on which there is no insurance. The loss of Mr. Goodwin is $1,500; insurance, $1,000. He also allowed his stock to run down, as the building was soon to be vacated. The loss of Messrs. Craft & Crliey is $2,000, on which they have an insurance of $1,000. Mr. Hubley had stock on hand to the amount of $5,000, but the stock, to the value of $3,000, belonged to the extent of only $2,500. He has an insurance of $3,000.

The origin of the fire was from a defective flue, the same having been in use for a number of years through the photograph gallery, and was against a flooring board partition between this building and the grocery establishment. Some of the lime from the brick had fallen out, from which the sparks communicated to the partition, thus causing the conflagration.

Two slight accidents occurred at the fire. Patrick Tobey, a resident of the First ward, while working in the rear of Goodwin's store, received a scalp wound from a falling brick. Wm. Gregg, the latter on General duty in the rear of Goodwin's store door. He arrested him and brought him to the lockup, where he gave his name as John Smith, but his proper name is James Robinson. He will have a hearing to-day. It is expected that his accomplice will also soon be arrested.

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No gentleman has more ably or earnestly represented his constituents in Council than H. W. Oliver, Jr., of the Eleventh ward. As President of the Common Council, he has acquitted himself in the most satisfactory manner, and it is to be regretted that he has been compelled to decline a renomination. His private business, however, requires his entire time, and he declined becoming a candidate. The following testimonial, which the gentlemen ought to receive, is 16,779 tarres, and that the actual cost of said oil to gentlemen dollars per barrel, the first seven-sixteenths cents per barrel of forty gallons, amounting to $166,666 67, with interest amounting to $10,000 00, making a total of $176,271 67.

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Academy of Music.

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The Richings-Bernard Concert.]

Library Hall contained a not large but excellent audience on Saturday evening, to hear Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and her troupe. Mrs. Bernard has lost none of her old musical and dramatic powers, and in everything which she sang succeeded in pleasing all present. She was recalled repeatedly, good naturedly favoring her admirers with other selections. Miss Agnes Palmer, who made her first appearance here, has a rather pleasing voice, singing, however, in common and familiar. Mr. Frank Gilder, the pianist, gained the favor of the audience by his rendering of the well-known "Cachuca Caprice," and received more than one encore. Mr. Stewardson, the baritone, failed to command the least attention that he has most miserably his vocation. Pierre Bernard is the same as of yore. In the duet of the "Il Trovatore" Mrs. Bernard sang the numbers of *Leonora* charmingly, and showed her thorough stage training. Miss Palmer as *Azucena*, sang the lines, but failed utterly in the rest. As a whole, the concert was enjoyable, and created a strong desire among the admirers of Mrs. Bernard to hear her again, when surrounded by all accessories of a first class operatic troupe.

Alma's American Theater.

The list of attractions at this theater for the current week embraces some of the very best artistes in the profession. Gardner & Trimble, the Reynolds combination, Prof. Fox, Miss Alice Somers, Miss Victoria Ross, Al. Miles, the Romellis, Miss Lizzie Morton, Miss Cockrill, the Fathers and a host of others, up to make up a model variety company. Matinee on Thanksgiving.

Trimble's Varieties.

Gardner & Trimble are determined that their patrons shall have no cause to grumble about the quality of the performance furnished them, and have this week added to their already strong company a number of new stars, including Miss Maggie Vickers, Miss Lizzie Wild, and the Rev. Geo. F. Grace acting as celebrant, assisted by Revs. Boyle and Scanlan, as deacon and sub-deacon. As the Gospel the Very Rev. Father Henning ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon, taking its text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians: "Grace to you, and peace from God the Father and of our Lord Jesus Christ." The reverend gentleman explained the object of the mission, the indulgences to be gained, and the spiritual fruits to be reaped by those participating.

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LOCAL POLITICS.

Nominations and Suggestions.

There were nominations made in several of the wards, on Saturday, for councilmen and ward officers, and in others names were suggested for nomination.

TICKETS NOMINATED.

Second Ward.—The citizens of this ward, irrespective of party, have nominated the following ticket: Select Council, Wm. Philips. Common Council, John Wilson. School Directors, A. C. Wilson, Henry Freygood, Archibald Heinlein, Aaron Floyd. Alderman, Alexander Aiken. Board of Revision, James Irvin. Assessor, William Woods, Sr. Assistant Assessors, Calvin Adams, A. W. Aiken. Judge of Elections, Charles Hamb. Inspector, George Whitfield. Return Inspector, R. F. Houston. Constable, James Richardson.

Seventh ward.—The Republicans of this ward have nominated the following ticket: Select Council, Charles Jeremy; Common Council, John Lowry. School Directors, Samuel Mears; Alderman, Jos. A. Butler; Assessor, Peter Spreyer; Assistant Assessor, Geo. W. Massey; Board of Revision, Samuel McElheny; Constable, John Geverge; Judge of Elections, Jos. H. Roush; Inspector, Wm. Shore, Jr.; Return Inspector, Wm. Simpson.

Twelfth ward.—The Republicans have made the following nominations: Select Council, Jas. Rayburn; Common Council, Wm. McConaway and Wm. Sewell; Alderman, Cal. Hartley; School Director, Thomas Rosewell.

Thirteenth Ward.—The following ticket was nominated by the Republicans of this ward Saturday evening: Select Council, W. G. Herron; Common, Chas. P. Duff. School Directors, W. S. McClintock, Joseph L. Lowry, Assessor, Robert Inder. Assistant Assessor, W. S. Smith. Board of Revision, Wm. M. Gormley. Judge of Elections, W. S. Smith; Inspector, George Rigleman; Return Inspector, Henry Seamon. Constable, Harry Evans.

CANDIDATES SUGGESTED.

The Sixth ward Republicans met on Saturday evening and suggested the following names: For Council (one to nominate), Henry F. Dannals, Geo. W. Backofen. Common Council (two to nominate), J. Q. Everson, Geo. Moffit, Edwin Bindley, William Byrnes. School Directors (two to nominate), Frank P. Case, R. W. Roberts, Louis Kim. Alderman (one to nominate), David Hutchison, J. B. Williams, M. F. Kimball. Assessor, H. J. Thomas. Constable, Wm. Fowler. Board of Revision, Jacob Miller. Judge of Elections, Robert Wilson. Inspector, Thomas Lloyd. Return Inspector, C. R. Jacoby. George Beecher, Samuel Greer.

The Republicans of the Eleventh ward have made the following suggestions: Select Council, Dr. J. G. McCandless, (no opposition.) Common Council (one to nominate), Cal. Hartley; School Dir., Wm. Hill. School Directors, (two to nominate for three years and one for two years), James M. Smith, M. R. Moorhead, James Sheridan, Thomas Hamilton, Samuel M. Reed, John Feerst, George H. Holtzman and Calvin Sackett. Alderman, James P. Dougherty, Joseph Little and William Jackson. Assessor, John B. Crawford, James Megaulin, Robert King and Thos. Gibson. Assistant Assessors, (two to be nominated), W. M. Arthurs, John Hoffer, John Turtley, James C. Young, F. Bell Jones, Charles Rust. Judge of Election, Wm. B. Hays, Jr., John Wallace. Inspectors, Thomas H. Hunter, Wm. Culp. Return Inspector, R. S. Hamilton. Constable, Jacob B. Cook. Constable, John Kemp, James Chaffant.

Attempted Safe Robbery.

A bold attempt was made on Saturday night to break open the safe of Magina's cracker manufactory, on Church avenue, Allegheny. Officer Smith was walking along that avenue at a late hour, and saw of a wheelbarrow to haul coal for the engines which were playing on the fire now raging in this vicinity, as noticed elsewhere, when he saw a man who had his coat off working on the pavement, walk up the door, open the office door, when he spoke a few words to a man in the office, and then started off. At the time the officer reached the place the man had gained considerable headway. Suspecting that something was wrong, the officer entered the office when he saw a man in the act of leaving it by the rear door. He arrested him and brought him to the lockup, where he gave his name as John Smith, but his proper name is James Robinson. He will have a hearing to-day. It is expected that his accomplice will also soon be arrested.

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